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# Daily Report

# East Asia

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# Daily Report
## East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-91-180* CONTENTS *17 September 1991*

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### Japan

- Kaifu Regrets Remark on U.S. Politicians' Ethics *[KYODO]* 1
- Okinawa Views Possibility of Hosting Clark Forces *[RYUKYU SHIMPO 14 Sep]* 1
- LDP's Watanabe on U.S. Forces Transfer *[RYUKYU SHIMPO 14 Sep]* 2
- 'No Progress' in Recent U.S. Auto Sales Talks *[KYODO]* 2
- First Visa-Free Visit to Northern Territories *[KYODO]* 3
- Company Transfers Tunneling Technology to ROK *[KYODO]* 3
- SDF Overseas Deployment Bill Finalized *[KYODO]* 3
- MOF Members Barred From Securities Watchdog *[KYODO]* 4
- Aviation Company Heads Resign Over Illegal Sale *[KYODO]* 4
- Experimental Satellite Under Development *[KYODO]* 4
- Bond Prices Expected To Remain Steady *[KYODO]* 5
- Short-Term Interest Rates Prediction *[KYODO]* 5
- Yamaichi Securities Expected To Record Loss *[KYODO]* 5
- Banker Worried About Capital Spending Slowdown *[KYODO]* 5
- Management Agency Chief Taken to Hospital *[KYODO]* 6

### North Korea

- Envoy Calls Defector to South 'Criminal' *[KCNA]* 6
- 'Consistent Position' on Denuclearization Outlined *[Pyongyang Radio]* 6
- U.S.-South Wartime Support Pact Criticized *[Pyongyang Radio]* 8
- Soviet Effect on South Dissidents Refuted *[KCNA]* 9
- U.S. Military Police Fight With Crowd in South *[KCNA]* 10
- South Obstructs Student Talks at Panmunjom *[KCNA]* 10
- PRC Cultural, Metal Industry Delegations Arrive *[KCNA]* 11
  - Met by Culture Minister *[KCNA]* 11
- Musical Troupe Departs for Visit to Japan *[KCNA]* 11
  - Arrives in Japan 13 Sep *[KCNA]* 11
  - Feted by Japanese Hosts *[KCNA]* 12
  - Welcomed by Koreans in Japan *[KCNA]* 12
- Worker's Party Secretary Meets NHK Delegation *[KCNA]* 12
- Asian Journalists Thank Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 12
- Foreign Minister Meets Nonaligned Leaders *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
- Chief Representative to France Calls on Sihanouk *[KCNA]* 13
- Reportage on Iranian Delegation's Activities 13
  - Lays Wreath at Martyrs Tomb *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
  - Visits Fatherland Liberation War Hall *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
  - Signs S&T Agreement *[KCNA]* 13
  - Departs for Home *[KCNA]* 13
- Further on Namibian Prime Minister's Visit 14
  - Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 14
  - Signs Cooperation Agreement *[KCNA]* 14
  - Thanks Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 14
  - Departs 14 Sep *[KCNA]* 14
- Havana Ceremony Honors Reunification Supporters *[KCNA]* 14
- Cuban Leaders Attend Embassy Banquet in Havana *[Pyongyang Radio]* 14
- Nicaraguan Party Supports DPRK UN Entry *[KCNA]* 15
- Greetings, Replies Exchanged With Foreign Leaders *[KCNA]* 15

Message to Nicaraguan President *[KCNA]* ..... 15
Message to Mexican President *[KCNA]* ..... 15
Reply to Peruvian Greetings *[KCNA]* ..... 16
Greetings to Jamaican Congress *[KCNA]* ..... 16
Reply From Indonesian President *[Pyongyang Radio]* ..... 16
Message to Burundian Party *[KCNA]* ..... 16
Greetings to Togo Prime Minister *[KCNA]* ..... 16
Message to Togo Foreign Minister *[KCNA]* ..... 16
Congratulatory Letter Sent to Work-Team Meeting *[KCNA]* ..... 17
Progress of Railway Transport for 91' Viewed *[KCNA]* ..... 17
* Administration Council Orders Geological Survey *[MINJU CHOSON 5 Jul]* ..... 17
KCNA Reviews 14 Sep Pyongyang Press ..... 18
KCNA Reviews 16 Sep NODONG SINMUN ..... 19
KCNA Reviews 17 Sep Pyongyang Press ..... 20

**South Korea**

U.S. Position on Army Base Land Criticized *[CHOSON ILBO 17 Sep]* ..... 21
Trade Officials Deny Boycott of Imported Products *[YONHAP]* ..... 21
Soviet Envoy Seeks Assurances on Financial Aid *[YONHAP]* ..... 22
Favors IAEA Pressure on North *[YONHAP]* ..... 22
Government Delegation Returns From USSR *[YONHAP]* ..... 22
Kim Il-song Reportedly Planning Visit to China *[YONHAP]* ..... 22
Chinese Officials Sought in Opium Smuggling Case *[THE KOREA HERALD 17 Sep]* ..... 23
Czechoslovakian Vice Premier Arrives in Seoul *[YONHAP]* ..... 23
Bulgarian Minister Arrives for Trade Talks *[THE KOREA HERALD 17 Sep]* ..... 23
No Tae-u Hosts State Dinner for Malaysian Sultan *[YONHAP]* ..... 23
Sultan Departs *[YONHAP]* ..... 24
Forced Inspection of North Nuclear Areas Sought *[YONHAP]* ..... 24
Readiness To Share Nuclear Technology With North *[YONHAP]* ..... 24
Minister Not To Raise Korean Issues at UN *[YONHAP]* ..... 24
UN Entry Seen Conducive To N-S Cooperation *[YONHAP]* ..... 25
DPRK Forsees No Unification Policy Change *[YONHAP]* ..... 25
Defense Minister Views Future of UN Command *[YONHAP]* ..... 25
*Conditions on Korean Peninsula Change 'Rapidly' *[IRYO SINMUN 16 Jun]* ..... 26
DPRK Minister Welcomes ROK Investment *[Seoul Radio]* ..... 28
North Responds to Economic Talks Proposal *[YONHAP]* ..... 28
New Opposition Party 'Officially Launched' *[YONHAP]* ..... 29
Students, Citizens Clash With Police in Kwangju *[THE KOREA HERALD 17 Sep]* ..... 29

**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

**Cambodia**

Hor Namhong Gives Press Interview 13 Sep *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ..... 30
Ranariddh Discusses SNC Meeting Results *[Radio VOK]* ..... 32
Clandestine Radio on Child Recruitment *[Radio VONADK]* ..... 36
Vietnamese Delegation Arrives in Phnom Penh *[VNA]* ..... 36
Further on Arrival *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ..... 36
Editorial Welcomes Visit *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ..... 36

**Indonesia**

Alatas Comments on U.S. Bases in Philippines *[Jakarta Radio]* ..... 37
Alatas Sends Letter Recognizing Estonia *[Jakarta Radio]* ..... 37
Suharto Meets Thai Supreme Commander Sunthon *[Jakarta Radio]* ..... 37
Paddy Output Predicted To Decline This Year *[ANTARA]* ..... 37

**Philippines**

Politicians Discuss Senate Bases-Related Bills *[Manila Radio]* ..... 38

President Aquino Holds News Conference 17 Sep ........ 41
  Part One *[Quezon City Radio]* ........ 41
  Part Two *[Quezon City Radio]* ........ 43
Aftermath of Defeat of U.S. Bases Treaty ........ 45
  Salonga Declares Rejection *[Quezon City Radio]* ........ 45
  Referendum Said Unconstitutional *[MALAYA 17 Sep]* ........ 48
  Mitra: Senate Decision Not Final *[BUSINESS WORLD 17 Sep]* ........ 50
  Aquino Moves for Referendum *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 17 Sep]* ........ 51
  Aquino Meets With Cabinet *[Quezon City Radio]* ........ 52
  Ramos-Rusk Exchange Considered *[Quezon City Radio]* ........ 52
  Subic Base Lease Extended 1 Year *[AFP]* ........ 53
  Manila To Cancel Termination Notice *[Quezon City Radio]* ........ 53
  Editorial Supports Rejection *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 17 Sep]* ........ 53
Bill on Synchronized Election in 1992 Approved *[Manila Radio]* ........ 54
Enrile To Grant Amnesty To Rebels If Elected *[MALAYA 16 Sep]* ........ 54
Air Force Chief Blames U.S. for Unpreparedness *[MALAYA 17 Sep]* ........ 54
Communist Rhetoric on Cease-Fire Criticized *[MANILA BULLETIN 15 Sep]* ........ 55
Abadia's Handling of Rebel Issue Viewed *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 15 Sep]* ........ 56
CB Governor Reports on U.S. Debt Relief Offer *[Quezon City Radio]* ........ 56

## Thailand

Armed Forces Chief on U.S. Bases in Philippines *[Bangkok TV]* ........ 56
  Bases Said To Be Manila's Affair *[THE NATION 17 Sep]* ........ 57
  Editorial Views Loss of Bases *[BANGKOK POST 17 Sep]* ........ 57
Minister Says Carla Hills Invited for Talks *[Bangkok TV]* ........ 58
Iraqi Threat to Saudi Embassy Reported *[BANGKOK POST 17 Sep]* ........ 58
SRV Cooperation in Piracy Suppression Lauded *[NAEO NA 16 Sep]* ........ 59
  Radio Views Improved Ties *[Bangkok Radio]* ........ 59
  Paper Probes Uneasy Ties *[THE NATION 17 Sep]* ........ 60
Buildings Leased for Embassy in Phnom Penh *[THE NATION 17 Sep]* ........ 62
Malaysian Communist Spokesman on Breach of Accord *[BANGKOK POST 17 Sep]* ........ 62

## Vietnam

Envoy Views MIA Issue With U.S. Veterans *[VNA]* ........ 62
Thai Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 63
  Hanoi Welcomes Asa *[Hanoi International]* ........ 63
Nguyen Manh Cam Greets Soviet Foreign Minister *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 63
Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for UN Opening *[VNA]* ........ 63
Philippine Trade Council Urges Lifting Embargo *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 63
Indian Envoy Holds Press Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 63
Government Helps Cambodian Flood Victims *[VNA]* ........ 64
Delegation Attends Group of 77 Meeting *[VNA]* ........ 64
Workers in Iraq Send Home $29 Million *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 64
Circular Issued on Overseas Student Training *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 64
  Further on Regulations *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 64
Joint Investment Project With Indonesia Signed *[VNA]* ........ 65
Vo Van Kiet Receives BERNAMA Delegation *[VNA]* ........ 65
Vo Van Kiet Attends Party Organization Congress *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 66
General Doan Khue Attends Military Congress *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 66
Army Corps Holds Party Congress *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 66
Army Paper Stresses Significance of Ideology *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 68
Phan Van Khai Attends Finance Conference *[Hanoi TV]* ........ 68
Do Muoi Meets City's Intellectuals *[Hanoi TV]* ........ 68
Vo Chi Cong's Letter to Army Weaponry Sector *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 69
Qui Nhon City Police Crack Down on Drugs *[Hanoi TV]* ........ 70
Paper Appraises Ho Chi Minh City's Achievement *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 70
VNA Describes Flooding in Mekong River Delta ........ 71
Rice Mills in Mekong Delta Deregulated *[VNA]* ........ 71

## AUSTRALASIA

### Australia

Call for UN Intervention in Yugoslavia Renewed *[AFP]* ........ 72
Russia To Get Australian Sheep in Barter Deal *[AFP]* ........ 72
Embassy in Malaysia Said Involved in 'Racket' *[AFP]* ........ 72
Work of Electronic Warfare Support Unit Viewed *[Melbourne International]* ........ 72
Wheat Farmers: Survival Depends on Asian Market *[AFP]* ........ 73

### French Polynesia

Environment Minister Resigns From Cabinet *[AFP]* ........ 74

### Tonga

MP's Accuse New Zealand of 'Taking Advantage' *[AFP]* ........ 74

### Vanuatu

Ousted Leader Expected To Form New Party *[Melbourne International]* ........ 74

## Japan

### Kaifu Regrets Remark on U.S. Politicians' Ethics

*OW170903[illegible]691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu apologized in parliament Tuesday for accusing U.S. politicians of unethical campaign practices.

"What I meant to say is that the U.S. does not have a system like Japan's law on election funds, so, unlike in Japan, there are no strict restrictions on campaign spending," Kaifu said in a prepared statement read before the House of Representatives special committee on political reform.

Kaifu said he regretted his inappropriate use of the word "ethics" in referring to U.S. campaign practices at a committee session last Friday.

During Friday's session he said, "I don't think American candidates observe very strict ethical codes."

He had been responding to Liberal Democratic Party questioner Hosei Norota, who said he opposed the introduction of single-seat electoral districts because it would encourage excessive influence by narrow interest groups.

Norota used the U.S. congressional election system to illustrate such deficiencies.

Under Japan's Election Fund Law, candidates running for a seat in the House of Representatives must keep campaign spending under a certain level determined according to the number of eligible voters and the number of candidates running in the district.

Current electoral districts have three to five Diet seats, but Kaifu has introduced legislation to replace them with single-seat districts.

Meanwhile, Labor Minister Sadatoshi Ozato criticized the media for overreacting to Kaifu's remarks.

The media "intentionally gave the story too much play," Ozato told the cabinet after Kaifu informed his top ministers of his intention to apologize.

The comment was widely reported in the Japanese press Saturday after it emerged that THE WASHINGTON POSt had made inquiries with the Japanese Government on Friday.

Ozato praised Kaifu at a news conference following the biweekly morning cabinet meeting for airing his frank opinion.

"The U.S. Congress expresses all sorts of opinions on Japan, and issues policy orders," Ozato told reporters.

"Some views that are reported rub against the ideas of the Japanese parliament. Since we are sister countries, we should openly express our impressions," he said.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said at a separate news conference that he believed the controversy over the comment would die down after Kaifu apologized and explained what he meant.

### Okinawa Views Possibility of Hosting Clark Forces

*OW1609194591 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 14 Sep 91 Morning Edition p 2*

[Text] The issue of whether U.S. military bases in the Philippines will continue to operate or will be shut down remains controversial. The agreement on use of bases, including the Subic Bay Naval Base, maintained by the U.S. Navy for 90 years, will expire on 16 September. The Philippine Senate is expected to vote on ratification of a new treaty which agrees to use of the bases for another 10 years. It is official that if the senate withholds its ratification, U.S. Forces will withdraw completely from the Philippines. We are concerned that consultations are in progress between the U.S. Government and Asian nations, including Japan, on a replacement for Subic Bay. It is unknown how the Philippine situation will be linked to moves at Kadena Air Base, where reorganization and consolidation of its units are currently under way.

The Pentagon admitted on 10 September that it had been negotiating with concerned Asian nations in case the Philippine Senate should reject the new treaty between the United States and the Philippines. These nations include Japan, Singapore, and Guam. As far as Japan is concerned, topics for negotiations are said to be repair and supply work for the U.S. vessels at the Yokosuka and Sasebo bases.

About 5,500 U.S. Navy and Marine Corps [USMC] troops are stationed at Subic Bay. If the new treaty is rejected, U.S. Forces Japan would have to assume some of Subic Bay's functions. Under such a scenario, the functions of the USMC on Okinawa, where the Third Expeditionary Force is headquartered, and at White Beach, a supply port for vessels and nuclear-powered submarines in the Seventh Fleet, would be affected. This is the prevailing view among members of local peace and democratic groups.

Meanwhile, Clark Air Base, which has been closed since the eruption of Mount Pinatubo and will be handed over in September 1992, has transferred its airlift operations to Kadena Air Base.

Most operational troops at Clark have been withdrawn to the continental United States. It has not been determined, however, where the airborne company, the only special U.S. Air Force unit now in the Philippines, will be transferred.

The U.S. Pacific Command (based in Hawaii), now studying where the special force might move, is expected to reach a recommendation on or around 20 September. General Jimmy Adams has already named three places—Guam, Alaska, and Kadena—as candidates for transfer of the special force.

After admitting that the U.S. side had sounded out the possibility of such a transfer, a government source said: "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Defense Agency strongly oppose transfer of that special force unit from Clark to Kadena. Operations on Kadena Air Base should not be increased as this will lay a heavier burden on the shoulders of local people."

### LDP's Watanabe on U.S. Forces Transfer

*OW1609194291 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 14 Sep 91 Morning Edition p 2*

[Text] Michio Watanabe, former chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], arrived in Okinawa on the afternoon of 13 September and held a news conference at a Naha hotel. Touching on the possibility that U.S. forces might transfer from Clark Air Base in the Philippines to Kadena Air Base, he said: "U.S. forces might withdraw from the Philippines. I have not been informed, however, that all the units involved would be transferred to Okinawa."

Taku Yamazaki, acting chairman of the LDP Research Commission on Security Affairs, who is accompanying Michio Watanabe, stated the same views and stressed that "the current transfer would be only temporary." He added that consultations held on the morning of 13 September between the three LDP councils on national defense and Dietmen from Okinawa discussed improved management of the "Liaison Committee of Concerned Ministries and Agencies" [LCCMA] for promoting the return of land currently used by U.S. forces on Okinawa. Moreover, he disclosed that LCCMA members, including section chiefs from concerned ministries and agencies, would visit Okinawa to inspect the actual situation following the current Diet session.

In connection with continued high subsidies for Okinawa, Watanabe said: "I received a petition (from the Okinawa Prefectural Government) on this issue and have asked Director-General Tani of the Okinawa Development Agency to give it his attention. Since I have asked him for continued appropriation of large subsidies, I am willing to provide my cooperation in the future." Thus, he indicated his intention to continue support.

### 'No Progress' in Recent U.S. Auto Sales Talks

*OW1409033691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Washington, Sept. 13 (KYODO)—Japanese and U.S. trade officials have made no progress after spending two days trying to nail down a program for increasing sales to Japan of U.S.-made automobiles and auto parts, a Japanese official said Friday.

Atsushi Kawashima, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official who led the Japanese team to the talks, said the two sides will continue to try and hammer out an agreement next week.

He said the two governments are in agreement that sales of U.S.-made cars and parts should be increased in Japan but have yet to come up with any answers on how to bring about the increase.

Auto trade has emerged as a major focus of the trade dispute between the two countries since Japan's U.S. auto and parts sales are about 30 billion dollars more than what it buys from the United States.

The disparity accounted for about 75 percent of the 40 billion dollar trade deficit the U.S. had with Japan last year.

Kawashima said the U.S. Commerce Department's negotiating team did not ask for an export target during the two days of talks and, he added, neither would Japan accept one.

"The point is to increase business opportunities," he said.

The two sides, Kawashima said, are trying to work out details of a so-called "market oriented cooperation plan" to boost the export of U.S. auto parts to Japan as well as sales to Japanese-owned automakers in the U.S.

The plan is primarily based on purchasing programs set by Japan's automakers. Kawashima emphasized that these sourcing programs are "voluntary" in character.

The two sides also tried to work out the framework of a fact-finding study to be undertaken by an independent "third party" on factors thought to impede the sales of U.S. autos in Japan, Kawashima said.

The U.S. sold 24,000 cars to Japan last year, half of them made by Japanese transplants. The figure is far short of the 2.2 million vehicles exported from Japan in the same year.

Kawashima said the two sides had discussed a "wide range" of issues that are seen as barriers to exporting cars to Japan, including distribution channels and marketing problems.

U.S. car manufacturers have complained of a lack of access to showrooms operated by Japanese car dealers, most of them affiliated with major car manufacturers in a system known as "Keiretsu" or interlocking corporate ties.

Keiretsu has also been blamed with standing in the way of U.S. auto parts manufacturers efforts to boost sales to Japanese automakers.

## First Visa-Free Visit to Northern Territories

*OW1709061791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Niigata, Sept. 17 KYODO—A group of 130 Japanese left Niigata on Tuesday aboard a Soviet ship for an 11-day visa-free cruise to the Soviet island of Sakhalin and some of the four disputed islands off Hokkaido.

This is the first time for Soviet authorities to allow Japanese citizens other than former residents of the islands to visit the "northern territories" without visas, and comes in line with a proposal made by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev for such visits when he came to Japan in April.

The cruise on the 4,000-ton Antonina Nezhdanova was organized by Tokyo-based nongovernmental group "Peace Boat." The group will arrive at Etorofu, one of the four disputed islands, on Sunday via Sahkalin, organizers said.

The mission will stay one night on Etorofu and two nights on Kunashiri Island and will also make a brief stop at Shikotan Island before returning to Kushiro, Hokkaido, on September 27.

The northern territories, occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II, consists of the Habomai islets, and Kunashiri, Shikotan, and Etorofu Islands.

The Japanese citizen's group will promote exchanges with Soviet residents of the islands by visiting their homes, performing the Japanese traditional bon festival dance, and other projects, the organizers said.

The Foreign Ministry tacitly approved the cruise project, although it maintains its policy of only allowing former residents of the four Soviet-held islands to go there without visas, ministry sources said.

## Company Transfers Tunneling Technology to ROK

*OW1709055291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Taisei Corp. has signed a contract to supply technical assistance on tunneling technology to a leading South Korean contractor, company officials said Tuesday.

Under the 20-year contract, Taisei will give instruction to Seoul-based Sam Sung Construction Ltd. concerning the new Austrian tunneling method (NATM) and on two kinds of computerized measuring software, the officials said.

Sam Sung intends to begin pursuing immediately tunneling contracts touting its NATM technology as managerial engineers have already been trained by Taisei in how to use it, they said.

The NATM is an efficient and low-cost tunneling method, originally developed in Europe and introduced in Japan in 1976, utilizing computerized measuring.

Taisei has maintained a business tie-up with Sam Sung since 1987 when the two companies signed a cooperation agreement. Taisei has previously provided other technologies to Sam Sung, including a company-developed interair pillarless structuring technology and landslide prevention technology, officials said.

## SDF Overseas Deployment Bill Finalized

*OW1609132591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO—The government Monday finalized a bill aimed at sending the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) overseas to join UN-sponsored peacekeeping operations, government officials said.

According to the government bill finalized in a meeting between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other senior officials, SDF members would be allowed to carry arms permitted by the UN general secretary [as received] when they participate in UN peacekeeping forces.

The UN Peace Cooperation Bill, which was scrapped last November because of strong criticism from opposition parties and the public, allowed SDF personnel to carry only "small arms" to protect themselves.

The new government bill has lifted such specific limits on the arms to be carried by participating SDF members.

The new bill included five principles agreed to by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two centrist opposition parties for Japan's participation in UN peacekeeping forces.

Under the bill, warring parties must first agree to a ceasefire and accept deployment of peacekeeping forces. Peacekeeping forces must also remain neutral and Japanese forces must withdraw when any of these conditions are not met.

Japanese use of force would also be limited to self-defense.

The bill further requires the government to report to the Diet on the dispatch of SDF members to UN peacekeeping forces before and after they are sent overseas.

According to the bill, the UN Peace Cooperation Corps would be set up and its size would be limited to a total of 2,000 members drawn from the SDF, Maritime Safety Agency, and Fire Defense Agency.

But only SDF personnel would allow to take part in UN-sponsored peacekeeping forces and ceasefire operations.

The UN Peace Cooperation Corps would help monitor ceasefires, troops withdrawals, disarmament, and elections.

The bill will be submitted to the current extraordinary Diet session after it is approved by the Security Council and the cabinet Wednesday at the earliest.

The legislation, however, is likely to be carried over to the next Diet session since the current session is due to end October 4.

The meeting also finalized a unified government view on the relationship between Japan's participation in UN peacekeeping missions and the Constitution, which bans the use or threat of force as a means of settling international conflicts.

The view is that the SDF's participation in the UN peacekeeping forces abroad would be constitutional as long as SDF members do not use arms and are not integrated into the use of force by UN peacekeeping forces.

## MOF Members Barred From Securities Watchdog

*OW1709055191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Tuesday that Finance Ministry [MOF] officials will not be members of a proposed new government panel to oversee the securities and financial industries.

"I have no intention of appointing Finance Ministry officials, or former officials, as a member of the committee," he said at a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting.

The ad-hoc committee on political reform on Friday submitted to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu its recommendations for strengthening the administrative control over the finance industries to prevent a recurrence of recent scandals.

The committee called for the establishment of a new watchdog committee that would have the power of investigating suspected wrongdoing and filing suits against offenders.

In the recommendations, the finance minister would have the authority to appoint the members of the new panel.

Hashimoto said that some members of the new committee should come from the legal circles.

In the cabinet meeting earlier in the morning, Kaifu said the government should give maximum respect to the recommendations, which reflect the people's stern criticism of the Japanese financial industries, Hashimoto said.

Kaifu told Hashimoto to implement the steps in line with the recommendations in order to prevent a recurrence of the scandals and to restore people's confidence in the financial businesses.

Hashimoto said the Finance Ministry took the recommendations as a criticism of the ministry itself.

## Aviation Company Heads Resign Over Illegal Sale

*OW1309163091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO—Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Ltd. said Friday its chairman and three other executives quit the same day to take responsibility for alleged illegal shipments of U.S.-made missile parts to Iran.

The decision was made at the day's extraordinary board meeting, said officials of the leading aerospace electronic equipment manufacturer, a subsidiary of NEC Corp.

The four are Chairman Motoo Hirota, former President Yukio Kaita, senior Managing Director Keiichi Fukuizumi, and Director Yoshiharu Fukunaga.

The four were earlier arrested for an alleged involvement in shipments of U.S.-made missile stabilizers to Iran via Singapore during the Iran-Iraq war in violation of the foreign exchange and trade control law.

Prosecutors indicted them on charges of violating the law.

Company officials said president Hisao Kanai will retain his post as he is not related to the case and the chairmanship and the seat for a senior managing director will be vacant for a while.

## Experimental Satellite Under Development

*OW1109074991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 11 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is studying plans to develop an experimental next-generation telecommunications satellite for launching in the late 1990s to boost its satellite development capabilities.

Hiroshi Oya, deputy director of the ministry's Space Communication Policy Division, said the Comets-2 satellite would comprise technology to provide digital cellular car communications and audio broadcasting capabilities.

It would also adopt laser technology for communications between satellites in space, and incorporate a 10-meter-long antenna for improved data transmissions, he added.

A research team and funding will be officially decided next year, Oya said.

The ministry launched the Comets satellite project in 1990 to boost research in Japan's satellite development. The ministry will fund 65 billion yen to research and build the Comets-1 test satellite, including the H-II rocket program, over a six-year period.

The National Space Development Agency of Japan, a government-affiliated organization, will orchestrate research and development of the 2-ton satellite which is scheduled to be launched in 1996.

NEC Corp. has been selected as the prime contractor to build the Comets-1 satellite.

The satellite will be used for satellite telecommunications for cars, ships, and airplanes, satellite-to-satellite communications, and high-quality broadcasting of High-Definition Television (HDTV).

## Bond Prices Expected To Remain Steady

*OW1409020691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 (KYODO)—Japanese Government bond prices are expected to continue on a steady note next week supported by growing hope that the Bank of Japan (BOJ) will follow the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's discount rate cut.

On Friday, the fed dropped the official discount rate to its lowest level since 1973, cutting it 0.5 percentage point to 5.0 percent per annum.

"I think we can expect a Japanese credit ease by October at the latest," a dealer at a commercial bank said, expressing view which he said is shared by many others in the bond market.

One dealer at a major securities company said the BOJ might promptly ease credit early next week to keep pace with U.S. monetary policy.

Some dealers said current bond prices have already discounted a possible domestic rate cut but others voiced optimism that there is still room for prices to head higher.

"We can expect at least two rate cut moves in the future," one dealer at a major securities firm said, explaining his bullish outlook.

Dealers said they will be looking at short-term interest rates on the money market for any further drops and at the August money supply figures due out Thursday.

## Short-Term Interest Rates Prediction

*OW1409022091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0158 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 (KYODO)—Short-term money market interest rates are expected to remain flat or move slightly higher next week as end-of-the-month factors lead to increased demand for funds, brokers predict.

Many brokers believe, however, the Bank of Japan's [BOJ] stance of tolerating lower interest rates will remain unchanged because the central bank is concerned about a possible shortage of funds at the end of the month.

"The BOJ wants to first prompt interest rates to go lower and then conduct a discount rate cut in a market-following style," a dealer at a commercial bank said.

He said the rate on three-month certificates of deposit (CDs) will drop to about 6.50 percent amid anticipation of an ease in credit by the central bank.

The three-month CD rate stood at 6.58 percent Friday after dropping nearly 0.2 percentage point during the final two days of the week.

## Yamaichi Securities Expected To Record Loss

*OW1409020791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 (KYODO)—Japan's fourth largest brokerage house, Yamaichi Securities Co., is expected to suffer its first pretax loss in 25 years during the April-September period, an economic daily reported Saturday.

The company's loss is projected to exceed 10 billion yen, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said. It will be the first such loss for the company since 1965 when a recession hit the securities industry.

The securities house is also likely to incur a net loss in the first half of the current business year after being dragged down by the floundering stock market, the newspaper said.

Yamaichi will seek to remove the April-September loss by posting pretax profits in the latter half of the year, the paper said, adding that it is uncertain if the company can do so.

The expected loss is blamed largely on an expansion of latent losses in securities Yamaichi holds for sale to customers, the newspaper said.

The paper forecasts Yamaichi's pretax loss will reach between 10 billion and 15 billion yen if the Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues moves between 22,000 and 23,000 for the time being.

## Banker Worried About Capital Spending Slowdown

*OW1709081991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—A top Japanese banker expressed concern Tuesday about signs of a capital spending slowdown which he said could affect Japan's economic health.

Kenichi Suematsu, chairman of the Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan, also noted that product supplies are increasing in relation to demand, while companies are expecting a sharper decrease in profits than they had previously estimated.

He added that companies have less cash on hand and have increasing cash flow problems.

Concerning growing demands from industry for another reduction in the short-term prime lending rate banks charge their most creditworthy customers, Suematsu conceded that short-term money rates are on the downward trend.

He said, however, that cash demand is strong in September every year, adding that the banking industry will monitor the trend carefully before taking any action regarding the prime rate.

### Management Agency Chief Taken to Hospital

*OW1609121591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Akita, Sept. 16 KYODO—Man Sasaki, director general of the Management and Coordination Agency, has been hospitalized in Akita since last Saturday after suffering a minor cerebral hemorrhage, doctors said Monday.

Doctors said Sasaki is conscious but is experiencing slight paralysis on the left side of his body.

Although Sasaki is in good condition, he is expected to remain hospitalized for about one month, doctors said.

Sasaki said he felt a cramp in his leg while golfing at a course near Akita Airport on Saturday morning. He checked into a cerebral medical center unit in Akita shortly afterward, aides said.

## North Korea

### Envoy Calls Defector to South 'Criminal'

*SK1709042591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—Yu Kwan-chin, DPRK ambassador to the Congo, called a press conference today in connection with the smear plot against us to which the South Korean puppets are now resorting, clamouring about the "defection" of Ko Yong-hwan.

At the press conference the ambassador said that Ko Yong-hwan, former first secretary of the DPRK Embassy in the Congo, made off on March 2, 1991 as it was found out that he embezzled some 200,000 dollars of state funds when he worked as secretary of the DPRK Embassy in Zaire. He is a human derelict and a criminal who appropriated a large sum of state funds for debauchery, the ambassador said, and pointed out:

Today six months after Ko Yong-hwan made his escape, the South Korean puppets brought this human scum to Seoul to hatch up a plot.

This puppet-show is one of foolish customary practices to do harm to our Republic. What Ko Yong-hwan said is a whopping lie and whatever plot they may resort to, they cannot libel the prestige of our Republic.

### 'Consistent Position' on Denuclearization Outlined

*SK1709090191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0017 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 17 September "special article": "Opposing Nuclearization Is Our Republic's Consistent Position"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Government of the Republic will struggle to crush the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and will positively support and encourage the movement by the people of various countries of the world to oppose war and nuclearization and to defend peace.

The government of our Republic has consistently adhered to the antinuclear policy. Opposing nuclear weapons and the imperialists' policy of nuclear blackmail and their nuclear war maneuvers and struggling to reduce nuclear arms and to abolish nuclear armaments is our firm position. The government of the Republic is making every effort to resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' turning South Korea into a nuclear base and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and is positively supporting the movement of the world's people to oppose war and nuclearization and to defend peace and an important step in this movement, the movement to create a nuclear-free, peace zone. We demand that the testing, production, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons be banned in all countries and regions of the world and that all nuclear weapons be abolished completely. The antinuclear policy of the government of our Republic is a policy conforming to principle and is a just and aboveboard policy that is based upon the peaceful nature of our country's socialist system and proceeds from the ideals of its external policies—independence, peace, and friendship. This is, above all, a thoroughly peace-oriented policy.

Nuclearization is opposed for the sake of peace. Mankind has an earnest desire to peacefully enjoy prosperity and happiness in a world free from nuclear threat. Our people want to peacefully achieve the reunification of the country and to achieve national prosperity and development in a peaceful environment. However, the imperialists are seeking to rule and plunder. Also, making ill use of scientific and technological achievements which civilization has yielded, they are running amok to develop, produce, and deploy nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass murder. As a result, the dark cloud of nuclear war is heavily hovering over the earth, and human civilization and existence are themselves being gravely threatened.

The Korean peninsula is becoming the most dangerous flash point of a nuclear war. This is because the U.S. imperialists, considering ruling the Korean peninsula to be a decisive step to fulfilling their ambition to conquer the world, have turned South Korea into a place where nuclear weapons are most densely deployed and a frontmost nuclear attack base and have been endlessly mapping out a scheme for nuclear war.

The danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula means the danger of nuclear war in Asia and the world. This is why the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is urgently demanded. If a nuclear-free zone is established on the Korean peninsula, peace will be guaranteed there. This will also greatly contribute to maintaining peace in Asia and the world. Turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is a decisive step for peace in Asia and the world.

Our Republic's position on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is the manifestation and collective expression of its noble love for the nation. The imperialists are trying to use nuclear weapons, which they have deployed in South Korea, against the Korean people. If these nuclear weapons are exploded, our nation will be the first to suffer damage. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppet clique has the intention of not hesitating to inflict a nuclear catastrophe upon its fellow countrymen after becoming a shock brigade in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers. This is the most shameful traitorous act against the nation and a treacherous act.

Our Republic's stand on denuclearizing the Korean peninsula is full of lofty patriotic spirit to rescue the Korean people from nuclear catastrophe, guarantee national survival, and achieve progress and prosperity by removing the source of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

What kind of attitude one adopts toward denuclearization serves as a touchstone of distinguishing between patriotism and treason. Without exception, those who love the country and people unanimously support the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Our denuclearization policy is a just policy designed as it is to smash the imperialists' policy of strength and domination and hasten the victory of the Korean people's cause of independence.

It is out of a desire to hang on to South Korea as a colony and military base and realize their ambitions for invading the whole of Korea that the U.S. imperialists have deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their deployment of nuclear weapons there is a heinous infringement upon our national independence, as well as the greatest obstacle to our people's cause of independence.

The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula will remove the cause that stands in the way of our people's independent development and open a boulevard for the victory of the cause of independence. Also, it will serve as an important element that propels the cause of converting the whole world into one governed by independence.

The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is also a decisive measure to rid the Korean peninsula of the state of political and military confrontation.

The policy of nuclear threat and blackmail is the basic instrument in the imperialists' anticommunist confrontational policy and the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea is the basic element in building their foundation for anticommunist, anti-Republic confrontation.

That the United States tries to keep the Korean peninsula tense is associated with their scheme to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula.

What is more, the United States, while clinging to the strategy of regional disputes called a new military strategy, has used Third World countries, newly emergent countries, and nonaligned countries as the main target of their attack and, with the brunt of the attack directed at Korea, has now been intensifying its military threat and blackmail of Korea.

When the Korean peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free zone, it means losing the most important point of the U.S. policy of anticommunist and anti-independence confrontation, debilitating the U.S. strategy of regional disputes, and taking a giant step forward in preserving peace in Korea, Asia, and in the world at large.

To denuclearize the Korean peninsula is indispensable for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. In order to reunify the country, it is imperative to remove the political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and to create a peaceful environment. Toward this end, it is necessary to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and South.

The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula will result in opening a favorable phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

If and when the Korean peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free zone, it undoubtedly will create favorable conditions for the Asian peoples in their struggle to build a new, independent and peaceful Asia.

The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is a solemn obligation of our times. All peace-loving nations and peoples in the world actively support our proposals for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, while strongly calling for its realization at an early date.

They unanimously demand that the United States discontinue its aggressive moves against the Korean people and withdraw its aggressive troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The United States should heed such voices, respond to negotiations with us over the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula at the earliest possible date, and take away from South Korea its troops and nuclear weapons.

We will, as in the past, make every possible effort for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and actively support the anti-war and anti-nuclear peace movement launched by the people of the world and the movement for creating nuclear-free, peace zones all over the world.

### U.S.-South Wartime Support Pact Criticized

*SK1709061791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0020 GMT 10 Sep 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 10 September "special article": "A Criminal War Agreement Encroaching on Peace in Korea"]

[Text] As revealed, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, in spite of strong objections and denouncement from public opinion at home and abroad, have agreed to formally conclude the so-called Wartime Host Nations Support [WHNS] Agreement, an aggressive and nation-selling war agreement. They have even provisionally initialed it.

The WHNS Agreement is an aggressive and plunderous one to strengthen the U.S. imperialists' military dominance in South Korea. It also allows more firm preparations for new war provocations and more effective commandeering of manpower and material resources from South Korea in order to wage the aggressive war.

A preamble, nine articles, and two additional clauses are contained in the agreement. This agreement stipulates that if the U.S. imperialists wage a war on the Korean peninsula, South Korea should provide them with its military equipment and logistical support so that they can promptly and efficiently introduce their troops from their own territory and from bases on Okinawa to the area.

According to the agreement, the South Korean puppets, not only in wartime but also in peacetime, should allow the U.S. forces to use all military roads in the entire area of South Korea, if they want. They also should prepare the port facilities so that the U.S. warships can leave and call at the major ports, such as Pusan and Inchon. Also, they have seen to it that the U.S. warships can anchor at the ports.

If the United States wants to use all public buildings in South Korea, the puppets should provide them at any time. In addition, the puppets should even provide the U.S. soldiers with an exclusive water supply.

The South Korean puppets should thoroughly and constantly guarantee the material stockpiles, facilities management, and personnel mobilization for the U.S. forces. They should also share the burden of the military expenditures for all kinds of military exercises conducted in peacetime.

The TONG-A ILBO, a South Korean paper, reports: The United States called on South Korea to include approximately 400 kinds of military agreements, such as the agreements on military equipment aid and on ammunition modernization that the United States already forced South Korea to sign, and a memorandum of understanding in the WHNS Agreement. It also demanded that South Korea upgrade the legal status of such agreements to the treaty level. As a result, it has further imposed a heavy burden on South Korea.

The subordinate relations between master and servant are completely reflected in the WHNS Agreement. According to this agreement, the U.S. imperialists have the right to utilize South Korea's personnel and material resources for their own purposes in South Korea. On the other hand, the South Korean puppets are obliged to meet unilaterally the United States' demands. The agreement has been more thoroughly reached between master and servant and between aggressors and culprits. In addition, this agreement is an aggressive and nation-selling document.

South Korean publications have branded this agreement as the second Ulsa Treaty and report: The mutual defense treaty fabricated by the United States and Syngman Rhee's puppet government was to give the U.S. forces the right to indefinitely use South Korea's land, sky, and seas. In addition, the WHNS Agreement is to give the South Korean people's livers and bladders to the United States. According to this agreement, the subordinate relations between the United States and South Korea have been systematically cemented. This is not a coincidence at all.

The United States has signed WHNS Agreements with other countries, including NATO member countries. However, the contents of the agreement are not unfair, unilateral, and subordinate in comparison with the one that the United States forced South Korea to sign.

If the United States and the South Korean puppets officially sign the WHNS Agreement, the puppets' burden of the cost of maintaining the U.S. forces will increase far more. The WHNS Agreement is a criminal war agreement and a grave encroachment on peace on the Korean peninsula.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indicated: The aggressive and plunderous nature of imperialism has not changed. It has become more cunning with each passing day.

On the excuse of filling a military vacuum caused by the United States' phased withdrawal of troops from South Korea and of intensifying the U.S.-South Korean combined forces' readiness for combat posture in times of emergency, the United States is fabricating the so-called WHNS Agreement by cajoling the puppets into signing it.

The U.S. imperialists, forcing South Korea to sign the agreement, are going to develop a plan to endlessly introduce aggressive arms into South Korea from their own territory and overseas in the event of war on the Korean peninsula.

This is an aggressive nature of the agreement encroaching on peace on the Korean peninsula. Furthermore, this will further increase the danger of war in the area.

On the occasion of the Persian Gulf war, the U.S. imperialists have become ultimately arrogant. As a result, they, considering themselves the only superpower in the world, have conceived the daydream of building the so-called new world order based on strength.

The U.S. imperialists, by saying that the main factor challenging the United States' interests at present is the danger of regional conflicts, have formed a new military strategy to promptly and effectively deal with it. In addition, they have maneuvered to apply it to the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. rulers said that the Korean peninsula, after the Gulf area, is the most dangerous area where the possibility of regional conflict is the greatest. The reason they especially stress the crisis situation in this area is connected with their strategy.

In the 22d Annual Security Conference Meeting held in Washington last November, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, saying something about countermeasures against our nonexistent nuclear facilities, developed an operational plan to remove them. This is not a secret at all.

The U.S. Joint Chief of Staff's 120-day Korean war scenario proves that the U.S. imperialists consider their war provocations on the Korean peninsula as an established fact.

Just at this moment, the United States and the South Korean puppets are hastily trying to sign the WHNS Agreement. This agreement, in particular, stipulates the prompt deployment of U.S. reinforcements into South Korea in case of emergency, South Korean logistical support for the U.S. forces in peacetime and wartime, and procedures for military actions. Thus, their hasty moves to sign the agreement reaffirms that they are desperate for provoking a new war on the Korean peninsula.

At a time when 70 million compatriots are unanimously and vigorously advancing to realize reunification in the 1990s, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, challenging the compatriots' advance, have fabricated the WHNS Agreement. This is an unpardonable provocation against the nation's peace and reunification. As a result, it reveals that the reunification and confidence that the South Korean puppets are advocating are deceitful.

Our nation will never forgive the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war provocation plot. Also, it will never forgive the No Tae-u ring, which is actively participating in the plot, for its nation-selling and treacherous crime.

The United States and the South Korean rulers should immediately abolish the aggressive and nation-selling war agreement and replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty. In addition, they should come to the road of adopting the nonaggression declaration between the North and the South.

## Soviet Effect on South Dissidents Refuted

*SK1409110891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 14 Sep 91*

["'We Have Our Own Way' - Editorial Article of Radio Voice of National Salvation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—Radio Voice of National Salvation monitored here Thursday aired an editorial article headlined "We Have Our Own Way" refuting the ridiculous hokum of the South Korean authorities.

Recalling that the South Korean authorities, connecting the destiny of the patriotic national democratic movement of the South Korean people with the Soviet Union, claimed that the "dissident movement is now undergoing conflicts, having been dealt a heavy blow," and "the movement is wavering in face of the unusual changes in the Soviet Union, its suzerain state," the editorial article says:

The campaign of the South Korean rulers to harass popular sentiments is motivated by their foolish scheme and it is their ridiculous false propaganda to break the daily mounting spirit of the patriotic national democratic forces, mislead the public sentiments on the point of explosion and maintain the security of their power at any cost. As for the current developments in the Soviet Union, they are, in the final analysis, an issue related to the destiny of the Soviets themselves and the internal affairs of that country which should be solved by its people by their own discretion.

Even if the Soviet Union undergoes turns and twists, there is no reason for us to suffer a blow and find ourselves captive to feeling of frustration, still less to vacillate.

South Korea has its own problem, we have our own idea and our fighting goal and our aim.

Our patriotic national democratic forces have never been guided by other's spirit nor we have ever left our destiny to any other nor danced to other's tune.

Our only maxim is the great chuche idea that one is the master of one's destiny and one has the strength to shape it. Guided by it, we are firmly adhering to the stand of self-reliance whereby to shape the destiny of the South Korean people by their own efforts.

This is our invariable faith.

The mode of thinking of the South Korean rulers in arbitrarily linking the destiny of the dissident movement with the Soviet Union, describing the Soviet Union as the "suzerain state" of the dissident movement, cannot be taken otherwise than manifestation of flunkeyist spirit.

Our nation remains our nation. It cannot be any nation of the Soviet Union or a European nation. We cannot follow America, even if a big country does so.

We have our own way, the way to restore our country and our nation, destroying the foothold of the disgraceful 40-odd year long U.S. colony.

It is, in fact, the South Korean rulers who feel restless, going off into hysterics in face of the changes of the situation in big powers.

In August when the state emergency committee was formed and an emergency state was proclaimed in the Soviet Union, the No Tae-u group, turning pale, cried that the shock and aftereffect were fairly big, hurriedly set up an emergency measure panel and held emergency meetings at Chongwadae every day, kicking up quite a row.

When the Soviet situation was reversed, they, beaming all over, quickly sent a cable, stringing out such mean rhetorics as "the situation has turned into a bliss" and "good fruits" with all flattery.

The flighty acts of the South Korean rulers whose faces turn cloudy or bright overnight, influenced by the changes of the current in another country, are by no means strange or surprising.

What other things can be expected of the flunkeyist traitors whose mode of existence is to serve and curry favor with big countries and keep themselves in power in this way?

Through the recent Soviet situation, the No Tae-u group once again revealed to the daylight its weak physiology as flunkeyist traitors who contract pneumonia when a big power catch cold.

Our patriotic national democratic forces are strictly adhering to their faith without the slightest vacillation or sense of frustration, no matter what storm and what rough waves and which way they may blow on the globe, and are valiantly rising in struggle to accomplish the national historic cause of independence, democracy and reunification with the stance of a trailblazer shaping his destiny by his own efforts.

Today we are not depressed by the scenes of international community crowded with events and difficulties but see our people rising with the invariable indomitable mettle and gain strength and confidence from this and are convinced of our future, the article says, and goes on:

There are many countries and nations on the globe. Nowhere else, however, can such people who are waging a fierce save-the-nation resistance, braving harsh colonial fascist suppression, as the motive force of revolution, be seen as in our South Korea.

It is natural for us to feel national pride and honour of it.

But we can never be satisfied with today.

We must expel the Yankee aggressors at any cost and liquidate its stooge, the military dictatorship, and establish an independent democratic regime under which the dignity of the nation would be exalted and the people's will be accepted on this land, and rejoin the severed blood veins of the nation and achieve the national reunification at an early date.

There may be temporary difficulties, trials and setbacks in the way of the onward movement of history, but it is an irresistible inevitability that imperialism whose mode of existence is domination, exploitation and oppression of others goes to ruin and a new era of independence comes along.

All our patriotic national democratic forces and people will more daringly turn out in unity to accomplish the national historic cause of independence, democracy and reunification under the banner of the chuche idea.

## U.S. Military Police Fight With Crowd in South

*SK1409055691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—An estimated 100 inhabitants in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, fought with U.S. MPs in front of a post of the U.S. troops on September 11.

In the early morning that day, two soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces including Corporal Johnson made an assault upon an employee of a bar and were seized by inhabitants while running away. When the U.S. MPs tried to whisk them away to the barracks, angry inhabitants demanded the transfer of the criminals to the police for punishment and smashed with stones the windows of a U.S. Army jeep and the MPs' post.

## South Obstructs Student Talks at Panmunjom

*SK1709105691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Panmunjom September 17 (KCNA)—North-South working- level talks of student delegates was to open at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on September 17 in accordance with a proposal of the general student councils of Yonsei University and Korea University in Seoul.

In this connection, members of the North side's delegation headed by student Kang Yong-chol of Kim Il-song University went out to Panmunjom today to attend the talks.

But the North-South working-level talks of student delegates to discuss the participation of university students of the Northern half of the country in the "91 Yonsei-Korea University National Liberation Festival" failed to open due to the obstructions of the South Korean authorities.

The South Korean authorities stopped students of Yonsei and Korea universities from participating in the talks for the reason that they gave no "assurances" that they strike out the words of "national liberation" assuming "political character" from the title "91 Yonsei-Korea University National Liberation Festival" and they would not hold a forum on peace and peaceful reunification in the joint function of students of the North and the South during the "festival" and that they resolutely refused it.

In this regard Kang Yong-chol, head of our side's delegation, called a press conference on the spot and made public a statement clarifying the stand of the North side's delegation.

He condemned the South Korean authorities for blocking the road of the South side's delegates to the working-level talks at the point of the bayonet and said that the authorities took issue with the title of the "91 Yonsei-Korea University Festival" and the contents of functions, which proves that they actually pursue North-South confrontation and permanent division, though they talk about peace and reunification.

The statement said that the North side's delegation of students would always share with the students of Chondaehyop the will to open the door of independent contacts and exchange between students in the North and the South and bring a new turning point in national unity and national reunification and would respond any time with pleasure to a contact with the general student councils of Yonsei and Korea universities if they propose it again.

## PRC Cultural, Metal Industry Delegations Arrive

*SK1609153891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—A Chinese Government cultural delegation led by acting Minister of Culture He Jingzhi and a delegation of the general company of nonferrous metal industry of China led by its deputy director general Wu Jianchang arrived here today.

### Met by Culture Minister

*SK1609154491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—Chang Chol, vice-premier and minister of culture and art, met the Chinese Government cultural delegation led by He Jingzhi, acting minister of culture, and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere when the latter paid a courtesy call on him at the Mansudae Assembly hall today.

Present there were Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art of Korea, and Zheng Yi, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

The Administration Council hosted a reception for the delegation in the evening.

## Musical Troupe Departs for Visit to Japan

*SK1309060991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA)—The Pochonbo Light Music Troupe of the DPRK led by Choe Sang-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts, left here today for Tokyo by a direct flight of a DPRK plane for a visit to Japan.

Artistes in Pyongyang wished the members of the troupe bon voyage at the airport.

Present at the airport to see them off were Paek In-chun, chairman of the C.C., the General Federation of the Unions of Litelature and Arts; Ho Paek-san, first vice-minister of culture and art, and other officials concerned.

Artistes presented flowers to the members of the troupe.

### Arrives in Japan 13 Sep

*SK1309160891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo September 13 (KNS-KCNA)—The Pochonbo Light Music Troupe of the DPRK led by Choe Sang-kun, vice-chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, arrived in Tokyo today by a DPRK plane to visit Japan.

Hanging in the compound of the airport were streamers reading "You are welcome. Welcome to the Pochonbo light music troupe of the DPRK" and "Welcome to the DPRK Pochonbo light music troupe".

The troupe was warmly met at the airport by Deputy Chief Directors Tokuchi Yanagisa and Zun Dadara and Secretary General Fumio Togasa of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, the host organization; Liberal-Democratic members of the House of Representatives Geisuke Nakanishi, deputy secretary general of the party, and Toichiro Kuno; Social-Democratic members of the House of Councillors Aeko Itohisa, vice-chairman of the party and Hajime Fukata; general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Hiroshi Wakabayashi and other officials concerned of Japan.

It was also greeted with kindred feelings by Chairman Han Tok-su, first vice-chairman Yi Chin-ku, vice-chairmen Ho Chong-man, O Hyong-chin, Pae Byong-tu and Chon Yon-sik of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the general director and directors of its secretariat, senior officials of organizations and business bodies and many other Chongnyon officials and Koreans in Japan carrying national flags of the DPRK in their hands. The head and members of the troupe were presented with bunches of flowers in the name of Liberal-Democratic members of the House of Representatives Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister, and Keiji Obuchi, secretary general of the party and in the name of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association and the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

Choe Sang-kun called a press conference at the Narita Zennik Hotel in connection with the troupe's Japanese visit.

He answered the questions put by reporters.

This is the first foreign performance tour for the troupe.

### Feted by Japanese Hosts

*SK1609051691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo September 15 (KNS-KCNA)—The Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association arranged a luncheon in Tokyo today for the Pochonbo Light Music Troupe staying in Japan.

The luncheon was addressed by chief director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association Rosho Hayashi and head of the troupe Choe Sang-kun.

Chief director Rosho Hayashi said in his speech: It is a great honor for us to greet the excellent and youthful artists representing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea thanks to the solicitude of President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il.

He hoped that the troupe would fully display the superiority of the chuche-oriented art of Korea.

### Welcomed by Koreans in Japan

*SK1509095891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo September 14 (KNS-KCNA)—A meeting of Koreans in Japan for welcoming the Pochonbo Light Music Troupe of the DPRK was held at the Korean House of Culture here on September 14.

Present there were Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Han Tok-su who is chairman of the welcome committee for the Pochonbo Light Music Troupe, First Vice- Chairman Yi Chin-kyu and other vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon and director general of the Secretariat and department directors and functionaries of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan.

Speaking at the meeting, Chairman Han Tok-su said that performance by the troupe in Japan will be an epochal event in opening a new page of development in the annals of friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples and in giving inspiring strength to the Koreans in Japan in their patriotic work for the socialist homeland of chuche.

In his speech head of the troupe Choe Sang-kun expressed the belief that their performance would mark an occasion in helping Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan to cherish more deeply the high national pride and confidence in holding a great leader in high esteem and warm love of the socialist homeland and to encourage the patriotic work of Koreans in Japan.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

An art performance was given in honor of the troupe at the end of the meeting.

The Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon gave a dinner for the troupe in the evening.

### Worker's Party Secretary Meets NHK Delegation

*SK1609115591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and conversed at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with a Japanese NHK coverage group led by Junichi Hayashi.

Present there was O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Kim Yong-sun answered the questions raised by the group.

### Asian Journalists Thank Kim Chong-il

*SK1709112991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter of thanks from the participants in the conference of chairmen of Asia-Oceania regional journalist organisations which was held in Pyongyang.

They expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Chong-il for his deep care and solicitude for the success of the conference.

They said that visiting different places during their stay in Korea they were deeply impressed by the miraculous achievements made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people in their struggle to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They heartily wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

### Foreign Minister Meets Nonaligned Leaders

*SK1609024391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 10 Sep 91*

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs and head of our country's delegation, is attending the foreign ministers' meeting of Nonaligned countries. He met with the secretary of the Libyan People's External Liaison and International Cooperation Bureau, the minister of the Palestinian Foreign Ministry, and the Ugandan minister of state for foreign affairs and regional cooperation in Accra, the Ghanaian capital, on 5 September.

They asked him to give best regards from their countries' leaders to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Talking about the principled stance of our country in a complicated situation, they stressed that they will further develop friendly and cooperative relations with our county.

Talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

### Chief Representative to France Calls on Sihanouk

*SK1509091691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA)—We will as ever make all possible efforts for the accomplishment of the cause of Korean reunification and always stand firm on the side of the DPRK, said Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, on September 12 when he met the DPRK chief representative to France who paid a courtesy call on him.

I sincerely wish the great leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il- song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il good health and long life for boundless happiness of mankind and for the prosperity and development of the DPRK, he said.

### Reportage on Iranian Delegation's Activities

#### Lays Wreath at Martyrs Tomb

*SK1609021991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Sep 91*

[Text] An Iranian Government delegation led by Akbar Torkan, Iranian minister of defense and armed forces logistics, currently visiting our country, laid a wreath at Mt. Taesong revolutionary martyrs' tomb.

Kim Kwang-chin, general of the Korean People's Army [KPA]; other functionaries concerned; and Hasan Dabir, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to our country, attended the ceremony.

The KPA honor guards stood around the revolutionary martyrs' tomb. The delegation laid a wreath while music played. Those attending the ceremony paid a silent tribute to the revolutionary martyrs who devoted their lives to fatherland liberation and freedom and to the people's happiness.

The guests went around the revolutionary martyrs' tomb.

#### Visits Fatherland Liberation War Hall

*SK1609034291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 10 Sep 91*

[Text] An Iranian Government delegation led by Akbar Torkan, minister of defense and armed forces logistics, is visiting our country. They visited the Hall of Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War on 10 September.

The guests viewed with extreme interest the materials showing the brilliant victory won by our people and the Korean people's armed soldiers in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After visiting the Hall of Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Iranian delegation head said that the hall is brilliantly built. He added that, because the hall is filled with materials showing the Korean people's victory in the last three-year war, it has made a deep impression on visitors.

He said that a large picture describing a (Taejon) operation actually shows a (Taejon) liberation battle fought under the leadership of the great leader.

#### Signs S&T Agreement

*SK1409120291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—Minutes of the third session of the intergovernmental joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran were signed in Pyongyang on September 14.

The minutes were signed on our side by Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Kim Tal-hyon and concurrently chairman of the External Economy Commission and on the opposite site by Minister of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics of Iran Akbar Torkan.

A 1991-1992 plan of cultural, scientific and educational exchanges between the Korean and Iranian Governments was also signed today.

#### Departs for Home

*SK1409121791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—The Iranian Government delegation headed by Akbar Torkan, minister of defence and armed forces logistics of Iran, left for home today after visiting Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Han Tae-yol, other officials concerned and Iranian Ambassador to Korea Hasan Dabir and his embassy officials.

## Further on Namibian Prime Minister's Visit

### Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il

*SK1309113791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia Hage Geingob on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to Premier Yon Hyong-muk by the prime minister.

### Signs Cooperation Agreement

*SK1409120491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—An agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Namibia was signed at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today.

It was signed by Premier Yon Hyong-muk on our side and Prime Minister Hage Geingob on the opposite side.

### Thanks Kim Il-song

*SK1509083391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Hage Geingob, prime minister of the Republic of Namibia, on September 14 upon leaving Korea.

In the message the Namibian prime minister expressed the belief that the constructive talks he held with the premier of the DPRK Administration Council would mark a new occasion of reciprocal cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Noting that during his stay he visited various places of Korea with deep emotions, he said he was leaving with an unforgettable memory of the united Korean people who, responsible for their own destiny, are striving to attain prosperity under the experienced and wise leadership of President Kim Il-song. As President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance for the people on many occasions with great plans, he said, Korea could be turned into a developed socialist state from colonial backwardness and poverty.

He wished President Kim Il-sung would enjoy good health and lead the great Korean people to a higher peak.

### Departs 14 Sep

*SK1409120591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—The government delegation of the Republic of Namibia headed by Prime Minister Hage Geingob left for home today after concluding its official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Government.

It was seen off at the airport by Premier Yon Hyong-muk, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice- Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Ui-chun and other officials concerned.

A farewell function took place at the airport.

## Havana Ceremony Honors Reunification Supporters

*SK1609152391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Havana September 14 (KCNA)—A ceremony to decorate thirteen members of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification with orders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Havana on September 12 on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the committee.

Manuel Aguilare, international secretary of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba and vice-chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification made a speech on behalf of the recipients of orders. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong- il for honoring them with orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Jesus Montane, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Cuba Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, said that Cuba and Korea have no difference in ideology and views and no force can break the friendly relations beween the two countries.

Cuba will struggle more vigorously for socialism and Korea's reunification without the slightest vacillation, he declared.

## Cuban Leaders Attend Embassy Banquet in Havana

*SK1609143391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a congratulatory banquet was held in our country's embassy in Cuba.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's picture was seen in the banquet hall.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; and Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State, first vice president of the Council of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, sent bouquets of congratulations for the 43d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Displayed in the banquet site were photos showing the proud success effected in the revolution and construction by our people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited there were Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of State; Vilma Espin Guillois, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Cuban Women's League; Julio E. Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo; Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Juan Escalona, member of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban People's Sovereign National Council; Jesus Montane, assistant of Fidel Castro Ruz and chairman of the Cuban Committee Supporting Korean Reunification; Melba Hernandez, chief of the Cuban Institute for Asian Affairs; (Hernando Ramidas), chairman of the Cuban Friendship Association with Other Countries and general mediator of the international department of the PCC Central Committee; Alcibiades Hidalgo Baldo, acting minister of Foreign Affairs; (Rene Anilo Kapote), general secretary of the people's unity organ of three continents; Jacinto Granda, president of GRANMA; Pedro Margolles Villaneuva, president of PRENSA LATINA; (Robert Pabon), president of Agencia de Information National; Ramon Castro Ruz, brother of the president of the Cuban Council of State; other functionaries of the party and power organs, social organs, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces; and diplomatic representatives of various countries in Cuba.

Attending there were also Pak Chung-kuk, our country's ambassador to Cuba, embassy officials, and leaders of our country's technological cooperative teams working in Cuba.

Those attending the banquet toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and health of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

### Nicaraguan Party Supports DPRK UN Entry

*SK1709050891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—Gustavo Tablada, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, fully supported the DPRK's step for its entry into the United Nations when he met the DPRK ambassador to his country on September 13.

Saying that it is important for guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula to turn it into a nuclear-free zone, he hoped for an early realisation of Korea's reunification by means of confederacy.

### Greetings, Replies Exchanged With Foreign Leaders

*SK1309113691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent messages to foreign state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

He sent replies to Jerry John Rawlings, head of state and chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, and Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

In the replies, President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and afore-said countries would further develop.

### Message to Nicaraguan President

*SK1409115891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 10 sent a message of greetings to President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro of the Republic of Nicaragua on the occasion of the 170th anniversary of the independence of Nicaragua.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in the idea of independence, peace and friendship, President Kim Il-song wished the Nicaraguan president and people big success in their work for the prosperity of the country.

### Message to Mexican President

*SK1509090191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 12 sent a message of greetings to

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the United States of Mexico, on the independence day of Mexico.

President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop and wished the Mexican president and people greater success in their work for the country's independent development and prosperity.

### Reply to Peruvian Greetings

*SK1309115691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a message to Rolando Brena Pantoja, president of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

In the reply he expressed the belief that the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties will continue to favourably develop in the future.

### Greetings to Jamaican Congress

*SK1709112591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today sent a message of greetings to the 53rd annual congress of the People's National Party of Jamaica.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the message wished the congress a big success.

### Reply From Indonesian President

*SK1309070091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 7 Sep 91*

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song, DPRK president, received a reply to the congratulatory message he sent to President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of its independence.

The reply message is as follows:

Pyongyang.

To Your Excellency Kim Il-song, the DPRK President:

On behalf of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, the people, and myself, I truly thank Your Excellency for sending me your warm and friendly congratulations on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the independence of Indonesia.

As Your Excellency mentioned before, I also hope that the good relations between our two countries and people will be further strengthened in the future. I hope that the Bandung principle can be a guideline for intensifying our constructive cooperation.

Through this opportunity, I most truly wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and pray for continuous progress and prosperity for the DPRK people.

Suharto, the president of the Republic of Indonesia

August 31 1991

Jakarta

### Message to Burundian Party

*SK1709111591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Party of Union for National Progress of Burundi on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the day of victory of the party.

The message noted that over the past three decades the Party of Union for National Progress of Burundi has waged a strenuous struggle for consolidating the independence of the country and achieving national redressment and unity and registered great successes in this course.

Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the peoples of the two countries will develop more favourably in the idea of independence, peace and friendship in the future, the message heartily wished the Party of Union for National Progress and Burundi greater success in the work for the strengthening and development of the party and the progress and prosperity of the country.

### Greetings to Togo Prime Minister

*SK1509085391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk sent a message of greetings to Joseph Kokou Koffigoh upon his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Togo.

In the message he wished the Togolese prime minister great success in his responsible duties for the prosperity of the country.

### Message to Togo Foreign Minister

*SK1609054591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Abodou Toure Cheaka upon his appointment as minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Togo.

Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wished the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Togo great success in his new responsible work.

### Congratulatory Letter Sent to Work-Team Meeting

*SK1609113691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a congratulatory letter to the participants in the national meeting of work-team heads that opened here today.

The current national meeting of work-team heads arranged on the personal initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a meeting of loyalty which demonstrates the unbounded faithfulness, inexhaustible creative power and the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Korean working class firmly united with a single heart around the party and the leader in the grand efforts to strengthen the militancy and further enhance the role of the work- teams, the basic units of production and construction, and to hit the new high goals of socialist construction for 1990's, the letter noted.

Our heroic working class closely rallied around the party, it said, have, with the work-teams as the base, successfully carried out the economic construction programme set forth by the party at each stage of the socialist construction by displaying their mass heroism and devotion and registered shining feats in the endeavours to build in the country a socialist paradise for the people good to work and live in.

It is a great honor and pride of our party and people to have had large units of work-teams which, with the great chuche idea as the revolutionary faith and closely rallied around the party and the leader, are dynamically advancing along the road of the chuche revolution in whatever difficulties and adding shine to and firmly defending our socialist system, it said.

The letter highly appreciated the exploits of the participants in the meeting and all other working people including the heads of work-teams in the industrial domain who have devotedly worked with their fervent loyalty to the party and the leader to hasten the victory of the cause of the chuche revolution and performed great feats for the country and the revolution.

We are faced with the honorable and responsible tasks to adorn the last decade of the 20th century as most brilliant years, it said, and continued: All work-team heads and working people should successfully carry out the third seven-year plan by making continued innovation and progress under the slogan "When the party is determined, we can do anything!" as their faith.

All the heads and members of work-teams should be more loyal to the party's leadership than ever before, closely unite in one mind and purpose around the party and the leader and work and live in a revolutionary manner always keeping themselves alert and ready to cope with the prevailing strained situation of the country at present, thus strictly defending the cause of socialism and hastening the final victory of the Korean revolution, the letter concluded.

### Progress of Railway Transport for 91' Viewed

*SK1609153491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—The General Bureau of Eastern Railways under the Ministry of Railways of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is increasing freight transport.

The General Bureau's transport plan for this year is 12.4 percent up on last year.

It has increased transport from the beginning of the year. The freight transport in the first half of this year showed a 26.7 percent gain above the same period last year and it grew 40,000 tons in August as against the previous month. The daily average freight turnover in September was [word indistinct] tons more than in the previous month. It controls upwards of 200 railway stations including the centralised goods stations, and locomotive coops and passenger coach and wagon teams in the central eastern part of Korea.

Railways are ramified over this area with big cities including Hamhung, Wonsan and Tanchon and developed chemical, mining and fishing industries.

Nonferrous metal ores and magnesia clinker produced in Tanchon area account for a big share of the general bureau's railway transport. The general bureau is directing big efforts to laying more yard tracks and automatising the control systems at the railway sations with heavy traffic to meet the increasing demands for transport.

Station yard automation of many railway stations including Kowon and Tanchon railway stations was recently completed.

The level of material and technical equipment of the general bureau is high. The passenger coach and wagon teams under the general bureau repair passenger and freight cars for themselves.

### * Administration Council Orders Geological Survey

*912C0279A Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Jul 91 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Cabinet Decision Adopted Concerning New Undertaking in Geological Survey"]

[Text] The State Administration Council recently adopted a decision calling for thorough implementation of the programmatic tasks outlined in the dear Comrade

Kim Chong-il's message to the national conference of functionaries in the geological surveying field. The message is entitled "Let us bring about a new turn in geological surveying work."

Early on the great leader and our party adopted chuche-oriented geological surveying programs in each period and at each stage of economic development for the purpose of developing geological surveying work in our country and ever since have led us to bring about an epochal turn in geological surveying work.

In his letter to the recent national conference of functionaries in the field of geological survey, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il outlined militant tasks designed to bring about a new turn in geological surveying work.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"Geological surveying workers, with a keen awareness of their honorable mission and responsibility, should devote all their energies and wisdom to brining about a new turn in geological surveying work."

The recently adopted decision of the State Administration Council is an important state-level measure in executing our party's revolutionary intention.

The State Administration Council decision first of all calls for establishing chuche thoroughly in geological surveying work, bringing geological surveying definitely ahead of extraction industries and national land construction, and adhering to the principle of concentrating surveying efforts on important surveying projects.

To establish chuche in geological survey, the decision stresses the need to apply surveying means and methods suitable to the geological composition and the distribution of underground resources in our country and solve all problems encountered in geological surveying work by our own efforts.

The decision also outlines the tasks for the Ministry of National Resources Development and related organizations to increase the secured amount of deposits in collieries and mines by carrying out geological surveying in accordance with the principle of bringing surveying definitely ahead of extraction industry and national land construction and to erect all structures so as to last for ages by designing and executing construction projects in a manner adapted to the geotechnological characteristics of the construction sites. At the same time, the decision points out that surveying efforts should not be spread out but be concentrated on collieries and mines of great importance and major targets and improve the efficiency of prospecting and investment by observing the correct stages of surveying work.

Next, the State Administration Council decision calls for efforts to increase prospective mining development areas in existing collieries and mines by concentrating efforts on current prospecting work and to establish a correct surveying system for national land construction.

In this connection, the decision stresses the need to increase decisively the secured amount of coal, ore, and nonferrous deposits by stepping up detailed surveying in the centers and surrounding areas of existing collieries and mines; to put efforts into prospective surveying for uncovering new suitable mining sites; and to utilize the mineral resources of the country in a comprehensive manner by conducting active prospecting to search for ores containing alloy elements, ores containing rare metals and rare earth elements, and ores containing weak electric current materials, and ores containing fertilizer and cement materials, as well as geological prospecting to tap hot springs, underground water, and geothermal energy.

To effect a new turn in geological surveying, the State Administration Council decision then goes into the details of these problems: the problem of actively hastening the modernization of prospecting work through the introduction of high technology in the field of geological prospecting; the problem of consolidating the ranks of prospecting workers and enhancing their role; the problem of improving economic guidance and management through the thoroughgoing implementation of the Taean work system, our party's chuche-oriented scientific economic management system; and the problem of improving logistic support for the geological surveying workers.

### KCNA Reviews 14 Sep Pyongyang Press

*SK1409064191 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0513 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—Papers here today report that the great leader President Kim Il-song sent messages to foreign state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the 46th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

It is reported in the press that a meeting was held on the spot to convey thanks of President Kim Il-song to the workers, technicians and office employees of the General Bureau of Yongsong Machine Industries who had produced in time the ordered equipment intended for the introduction of large equipment into the Hungnam fertilizer complex and its modernization.

The press carries a report that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the prime minister of the Republic of Namibia.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an editorial calling for a fuller play of the vitality of the party's ideological education system. Echoed in the paper are voices of South Korean people longing for the northern half of the country where the soul of independence and the nation is pulsating.

A lengthy article of the paper says that it is a great pride of our people to advance along the road of revolution holding high slogans expressing their noble confidence such as "When the party is determined we can do anything!"

The paper informs the readers that the French committee to support the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo published its bulletin "Information of Koryo".

Given in the paper is an account of the sojourn of the government delegation of the Republic of Namibia in Pyongyang.

Econews of the press includes reports about the acceleration of construction of power stations and maize harvest throughout the country.

The national secretary general of the Socialist Political Action Party of Peru met the DPRK ambassador to his country, says NODONG SINMUN.

The press reports that the head of the DPRK delegation denounced and rejected the "resolution" adopted at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and he held a press conference in Vienna in connection with the adoption of the "resolution" of unjustifiable content and accused its sponsor nations.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN is news that the DPRK Pochonbo Light Music Troupe left Pyongyang and arrived in Tokyo and Chinese security officers saved Korean child and young man from death.

South Korean news columns of the press include reports that SUNGDAE SINMUN published at Sungkyunkwan University of South Korea analysed success of the Seoul pan-national rally saying "shouts of anti-nuke, disarmament, an agreement on confederation and accomplishment of national reunification rang out," inhabitants in Tongduchon attacked U.S. MPs in demand of the punishment of U.S. soldiers who committed a crime.

According to the press, the U.S. imperialists staged aerial nuclear strike exercises in the skies over South Korea and the South Korean puppet army staged frantic war games in areas near the Military Demarcation Line.

A spokesman of the Korean Students Committee issued an action program to respond to the proposal of South Korean students for an independent exchange, says NODONG SINMUN.

It comes out with a commentary on the outburst of No Tae-u revealing his wild ambition for "unification through absorption by prevailing over communism" and an article exposing the scramble of power within the "Democratic Liberal Party" of South Korea.

The Chinese premier of the State Council stressed that China supports proposals put forward by President Kim Il-song for national reunification, says the press.

It is reported in the press that there are signs of examining the question of recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea within the Japanese Government, and Japanese people demanded the normalisation of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations.

Included in the international news columns of the press are reports that the Soviet president referred to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Cuba, the USSR asked the emergency food aid from EC, and a report about the situation in Yugoslavia.

In an article NODONG SINMUN stresses that denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula is an important way for the prevention of nuclear disater.

## KCNA Reviews 16 Sep NODONG SINMUN

*SK1609055691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the United States of Mexico, on the independence day of Mexico.

The paper prints messages of greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Appearing in the paper is news that the great leader President Kim Il-song extended thanks to the workers of the Taean heavy machine complex who had produced in a short period ordered equipment intended for the replacement of the equipment of the Hungnam fertilizer complex with large modernized one.

The daily gives an account of a joint meeting of employees and builders of the Sunchon vinalon complex and allied enterprises to thoroughly implement teachings of President Kim Il-song.

Works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were deeply studied in foreign countries, says the paper.

It carries an editorial calling for stepping up harvesting and an article stressing that it is an important demand of development of physical culture and sports to increase public interests in them.

The paper introduces the Komdok mining complex which is increasing ore production.

Carried in the paper is a statement of the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry denouncing the unjustifiable "resolution" urging the DPRK to sign the nuclear safeguards accord which was adopted at a meeting of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The daily gives accounts of the sojourn of the Pochonbo light music troupe in Japan and a ceremony held in Havana to award DPRK orders to members of the Cuban committee for supporting Korea's reunification.

The paper informs the readers that the secretary-general of the Algerian national liberation front met with the Korean ambassador to Algeria.

It carries "We Have Our Own Way", an editorial article published by radio Voice of National Salvation.

South Korean news columns of the paper include reports that students of Seoul National University attacked a police mobile squad and staged a protest, AIDS cases continue to increase and the South Korean puppets ceaselessly committed provocative war exercises near the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line.

Noting that 5,600 political offenders have been arrested in three years since No Tae-u came to power, the paper says that this graphically shows the truth of the violation of human rights and suppression of people by No.

In a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation the daily points out that the South Korean military fascist ruling group suppressed more viciously the struggle of people for peace and peaceful reunification.

Addressing the citation ceremony of teachers' day, Chinese Premier Li Peng stressed that the successors to the cause of socialism must be reared so that the country may not change color and theoreticians in the capital of China called for strengthening the leadership of the party and people's democratic dictatorship, according to the paper.

Soviet press reported about the food situation of the country and the federal secretary of the Communist Party of Austria demanded the dismantlement of the U.S. military base in Guantanamo, Cuba, says the paper.

The paper observes the independence days of Papua New Guinea and Mexico.

The paper carries an article denouncing U.S. imperialism hastening nuclear arms buildup.

### KCNA Reviews 17 Sep Pyongyang Press

*SK1709050991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—Dailies here today carry messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the 43rd birthday of the DPRK.

Printed in the press is a message of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song from the minister of defence and armd forces logistics of Iran concluding his Korean visit.

President Kim Il-song's work "For a Free and Peaceful New World" was brought out in booklet in Poland, reports NODONG SINMUN.

It deals with a meeting of peasants at which thanks of President Kim Il-song was conveyed to the entire peasants of the Pongdae cooperative farm in Chongpyong County, South Hamgyong Province, and the peasants vowed to repay it with loyalty.

The paper carries what world public says after the publication of the work of President Kim Il-song "Let Us Achieve the Great Unity of Our Nation".

The press gives much space to accounts of the national meeting of work-team heads opened in Pyongyang Monday. Seen there are a congratulatory letter of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the participants in the meeting, an account of the opening session and a report by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Politburo of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council at the meeting.

Appearing in papers is news that Korean gymnast Kim Kwang-suk clinched gold in the uneven bars at the world gymnastic championships.

Student delegates to the working-level talks for "91 Yonsei-Korea University national liberation festival" left here for Panmunjom, says the press.

South Korean news of the papers includes reports that teachers in South Cholla Province protested against the authorities' suppression.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with articles dealing with the intensified struggle of the South Korean people for the abolition of the "National Security Law" and exposing unprecedented suppressions by No Tae-u's "regime of the Sixth Republic" and its brutality.

Given in the paper is news that the chairman of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause praised the peculiar socialism of Korea and participants in the seventh Asian ministerial meeting of the group of 77 expressed their admiration at the great economic potentials of Korea.

The press reports that the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam called for self-reliance, the spokesman of the Chinese foreign ministry denounced the schemes of Taiwan to enter the United Nations, the Indian foreign minister called for the maintenance of sanctions against South Africa and the minister of foreign affairs and emigration of Lebanon urged the United

States to implement the U.N. resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israel from his country.

"Anti-Nuke Is a Consistent Stand of the DPRK" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

## South Korea

### U.S. Position on Army Base Land Criticized

*SK1709042691 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 91 p 4*

[Article by reporter Kim Chang-su from "Reporter's Notebook" column]

[Text] When one watches the argument between the ROK and United States over the issue of returning 80,000-pyong of land in the 8th U.S. Army base, which has been used by the U.S. Embassy, one cannot but entertain misgivings.

One comes to have the idea that the United States, which treasures reasonableness and lawfulness more than any other country, is only being stubborn. During two meetings in June last year and July this year, the ROK and the United States reached an agreement on removing the Yongsan base to existing bases in Osan and Pyongtaek in Kyonggi Province. Thus, they have smoothly implemented the "Yongsan plan" since then. The relocation of the base was expected to take place after 1997, the original plan having been delayed. However, the overall plan was reaching final settlement. This plan has been pushed ahead with as part of the government's project for relocating military facilities to the suburbs. When this plan is completed, a green citizen's park will be created and a magnificent rest place will be provided in the heart of town.

At this very moment, the U.S. Embassy insists on its right to the use 80,000-pyong of land which has been used by the Embassy as a residential area. There are a number of points which are unconvincing.

When one reviews the issue of the "initial agreement" which the U.S. side put forward, one comes to note the following: The U.S. side put forward the theory that the ownership of the land at issue rests with the U.S. Embassy according to the initial agreement made immediately after the establishment of the [ROK] Government. No one knows the details of this agreement, of which even government authorities are ignorant. However, what is clear is that the Yongsan base and its supporting facilities have their legal basis in the Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA].

Article 4 of SOFA stipulates that facilities and areas used by U.S. military forces, which are no longer considered necessary for their purposes, should be returned to the ROK. Therefore, since the relocation plan is to be implemented according to an agreement between the ROK and the United States, this land should be returned without further argument.

Next, the Yongsan base is a base for military purpose, where the former Japanese army in Korea was headquartered, and has been used by the U.S. army since September 1945. This being the case, one comes to doubt as to how the U.S. Embassy's residences and other facilities could be accepted on the land which was offered for military facilities.

The ROK and the United States are forging new relations of military cooperation, including phased transfer of operational rights and the nomination of a general officer of the ROK armed forces as senior member of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC]. The relocation of the Yongsan base, including the golf course, is one of the projects symbolizing such relations.

The United States is undoubtedly aware of the mixed feelings of the Korean people as they look into dismal [ujungchunghan] U.S. military quarters encircled by barbed wire entanglements in the heart of the town where the Olympic games were held.

We ask the U.S. side to no longer insist on its ownership of the land in Yongsan by insisting on the "initial agreement."

### Trade Officials Deny Boycott of Imported Products

*SK1709101291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0954 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will make efforts to convince foreigners that the on-going belt-tightening campaign is far from being a movement for boycotting imported foreign products, trade officials said Tuesday.

Officials at the Trade and Industry Ministry said that a renewed trade friction with the United States was looming large as the frugality campaign in Korea is increasingly perceived by the American public as an anti-import drive.

Some U.S. Government officials, they said, have expressed concerns by way of unofficial channels while the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE and other U.S. media carried articles this month accusing the campaign.

The ministry is to invite chairman Robert Gregory and other Executives of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea to a luncheon Wednesday to explain the campaign and discuss agricultural trade issues.

On Thursday, the Foreign Ministry and the Information Ministry will hold a news conference at press club for foreign correspondents in Seoul for similar purposes.

The government will expand public relations activities to U.S. officials, lawmakers and journalists.

### Soviet Envoy Seeks Assurances on Financial Aid

*SK1709083491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0804 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (OANA-YONHAP)—Soviet presidential envoy Vadim Medvedev has asked President No Tae-u to extend promised South Korean economic aid to his country at the earliest date, Presidential Spokesman Yi Su-chong said Tuesday.

Medvedev, presidential advisor for economic affairs, paid a courtesy call on No Tuesday morning and delivered President Mikhail Gorbachev's personal letter.

The envoy said the Soviet Union is shifting to a market-oriented economy with confidence. He also told No Gorbachev was healthy and on good terms with Russian President Boris Yeltsin and all other democratic forces, Yi said.

No reaffirmed Korea will proceed with the planned economic cooperation with the Soviet Union as scheduled. Seoul extended a 500-million-dollar tied loan in May and plans to offer another 500 million dollars in the second half of this year.

Yi said Medvedev did not ask for further economic help from Korea.

No expressed the hope that the Soviet Republics would sign economic pacts among themselves soon so that Korea's economic aid could be rendered efficiently, Yi said.

Medvedev said the National Economic Council headed by Prime Minister Ivan Silayev will guarantee repayment of the tied loan and each Republic will carry out faithfully what it promised to do.

No, who will visit New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly next week, said he would support the Soviet Union when he meets with world leaders during the U.N. session.

In his personal letter, Gorbachev was quoted as stressing the need that the economic aid, the financial loan in particular, should be carried out as agreed upon in view of the worsening imbalance of international payment in his nation.

Gorbachev also said that the Soviet Union was ready to reaffirm its guarantee for repayment in a proper way.

#### Favors IAEA Pressure on North

*SK1709063691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (OANA-YONHAP)—Soviet presidential envoy Vadim Medvedev, predicting Seoul-Moscow relations will further expand after the abortive coup in his country, promised Tuesday to contribute to South-North Korean ties by participating in regional economic projects.

Medvedev, presidential advisor for economic affairs, called on Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha and thanked the South Korean Government for its support for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev during the shaky coup period, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Yu and Medvedev exchanged opinions on the current political situations on the Korean peninsula and pledged close cooperation for peace and security in the region.

The Soviet envoy, commenting on North Korea's delaying of its signing of the nuclear safeguards accord, said the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) should exert more pressure on Pyongyang to accept outside inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Medvedev expressed the hope of participating in regional economic projects, such as establishment of free economic zones and Tuman River development, in such a way that Soviet participation would spur economic cooperation between South and North Korea.

He also voiced the hope that South Korean and Soviet foreign ministers will be able to meet during the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

### Government Delegation Returns From USSR

*SK1409035691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—A South Korean Government delegation to the Soviet Union returned Saturday after talks with officials in Moscow on post-coup bilateral relations.

The delegation, headed by First Assistant Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Chang Man-sun, brings with it a personal letter from Russian Republic President Boris Yeltsin expressing his wish to visit Seoul soon.

The delegates also met with newly appointed Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin to discuss future Korea-Soviet relations and the 3 billion-U.S.-dollar economic aid package.

### Kim Il-song Reportedly Planning Visit to China

*SK1309124791 Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Paris, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korean President Kim Il-song will visit China by the end of this year, a British newspaper reported Friday.

The INDEPENDENT newspaper said that North Korea has no choice but to rely on China's assistance as its equidistance diplomacy with two communist giants, the Soviet Union and China, has lost its balance in the wake of the collapse of communism in Moscow.

The paper said North Korea's Workers' Party has been cornered by the changes in the Soviet Union. It added that Kim is studying a plan to visit Beijing at the end of this year to solicit assistance from the Chinese leaders.

## Chinese Officials Sought in Opium Smuggling Case

*SK1709025491 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 91 p 3*

[Text] The prosecution sought an arrest warrant for a Korean resident in China on charges of smuggling in a large amount of opium in a major crackdown on an opium trafficking ring active in both China and Korea.

The Suwon District Prosecutor's Office yesterday sought an arrest warrant for Yi Su-sok [Li Shouxi], 41, an official of the Heilongjiang provincial government in northwestern China, for smuggling in hundreds of millions of won worth of Chinese raw opium since 1989.

Kim Yong-il [Jin Yongyi], 38, also an official of the Chinese provincial government, and two others were put on a police wanted list for their involvement in the opium smuggling case, said the prosecution.

The prosecution charged that Yi and Kim smuggled several kilograms of raw opium from China into the country on several occasions since 1989.

Yi was caught Sunday while trying to transfer 500 grams of opium to a Korean, in charge of its distribution across the country, only identified as Chong, at a southern Seoul hotel.

## Czechoslovakian Vice Premier Arrives in Seoul

*SK1609062591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0605 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—Czechoslovakian Vice Premier Jozef Miklosko arrived in Seoul Monday to attend a symposium on Taejon world expo to be held in Seoul Tuesday through Thursday.

The Czechoslovakian leader will deliver a keynote speech and read a paper on the trade fair, they say.

## Bulgarian Minister Arrives for Trade Talks

*SK1709033491 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 91 p 6*

[Text] Bulgarian Minister of Industry, Trade and Services Ivan Pushkarov arrived in Seoul yesterday for a four-day visit here at the invitation of Minister of Trade and Industry Yi Pong-so.

While here, the Bulgarian minister will have trade ministers' talks with Minister Yi and discuss promoting bilateral trade and other economic cooperation, officials said yesterday.

Minister Pushkarov will also visit the Ministries of Transportation and Communications plus such industrial conglomerates as Samsung, Hyundai, Daewoo and Lucky-Goldstar, they said.

## No Tae-u Hosts State Dinner for Malaysian Sultan

*SK1309135391 Seoul YONHAP in English 1059 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—Visiting Malaysian King Sultan Azlan Shah said Friday that he hoped that his visit would contribute to the strengthening of the friendly ties between Korea and Malaysia.

"We look forward to enhanced cooperation and mutually beneficial relations between our two countries in the years ahead," the king said in a state dinner hosted by Korean President No Tae-u.

The Malaysian monarch arrived here Thursday for a five-day state visit at No's invitation.

"Malaysia shares the hopes and aspirations of the Korean people for peaceful unification throughout the length and breadth of the Korean peninsula."

King Azlan Shah said there was good cooperation between Seoul and Kuala Lumpur in regional and international affairs.

"We also share with you your pride when you become a member in your own right in the United Nations. We are confident that the Republic of Korea will measure up to the expectations of the world body and contribute positively towards international peace and cooperation in the years to come," he said.

King Azlan Shah said his country seeks to cooperate with its neighbors to achieve greater regional cooperation and economic progress among nations of the Asia-Pacific region.

"In this respect the association of Southeast Asian countries has already welcomed greater cooperation with the Republic of Korea through a formal dialogue-partner relationship."

In a welcoming speech, No said that the Malaysian king's visit marked a significant milestone in promoting the bilateral friendship at a higher dimension.

"As parners in the Asia-Pacific region, Malaysia and Korea have been developing friendship and close cooperation," he said.

The Korean leader expressed gratitude for Malaysia's role as the chair nation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] in inviting Korea in as a full dialogue partner in July.

"Korea will continue to strengthen the efforts to develop cooperative relations with ASEAN and maintain close ties with Malaysia in the United Nations and the international arena," No said.

### Sultan Departs

*SK1609043791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—Malaysian King Sultan Azlan Shah left Korea Monday morning after a five-day visit and talks with South Korean President No Tae-u.

The two leaders discussed boosting economic exchanges and pledged close cooperation for regional security and peace during a meeting Friday.

Korea and Malaysia normalized ties in 1960, and bilateral trade totaled 2.3 billion U.S. dollars last year.

### Forced Inspection of North Nuclear Areas Sought

*SK1609134291 Seoul YONHAP in English 1302 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon said Monday that his government would make concerted efforts with foreign countries to settle a device in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which will help force international inspection on North Korean nuclear installations.

Kim, here to attend the 35th general meeting of the IAEA, told Korean reporters that the IAEA should have a power to conduct a forcible inspection on nuclear installations in North Korea despite her protest against alleged infringement by the IAEA on her sovereignty.

Kim said South Korea would join hands with the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and other leading IAEA member countries to accomplish that effort.

He observed that the ongoing normalization talks between Tokyo and Pyongyang and North Korea's economic conditions would act as important variables in settling the issue of North Korea's acceptance of international inspection.

The minister said the South Korean Government would open its representative office here at the end of this year with a view to promoting cooperations with foreign countries in the atomic energy field.

Kim is to deliver a keynote speech Tuesday at the IAEA general session.

### Readiness To Share Nuclear Technology With North

*SK1709062191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korean Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon said Tuesday his country was willing to transfer nuclear technology to North Korea, for all the North's negative attitude toward outside inspection of its nuclear facilities.

In a keynote speech to the 35th general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], Kim said his government was ready to share its nuclear technology and experience, which it had acquired over the past 20 years, with North Korea.

The minister said his country could offer technologies relating to the construction and operation of atomic power plants and safeguards of nuclear materials.

Expressing regrets about North Korea's delaying of the signing of the IAEA nuclear safeguards accord, Kim called on the North to keep its word as promised with the IAEA and ratify it at an early date.

IAEA should contribute to facilitating transfer of nuclear technology from the industrialized countries to the developing countries, he said, adding South Korea would positively step up cooperation with industrializing countries in the field.

Citing President No Tae-u's declaration in April that South Korea would use atomic energy only for peaceful means, Kim said his country would sincerely implement safeguards in observance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

South Korea joined the NPT in April 1975 and signed the IAEA safeguards accord in October the same year. North Korea joined the NPT in December 1985 but has yet to sign the safeguards accord . An NPT signatory is obliged to ink the IAEA accord within 18 months of joining.

### Minister Not To Raise Korean Issues at UN

*SK1709040091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] New York, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea will not raise or discuss issues related to the Korean peninsula at the United Nations but will cope with resolutely if North Korea tries to do so, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Monday. [sentence as received]

On the possibility of contacting North Korean officials during the United Nations General Assembly, Yi said it is "entirely up to the North Korean side."

"I do not count on chances of dialogue with the North Korean side, but I am ready to accept whenever there is an opportunity," Yi said in a press conference with South Korean reporters here.

Yi arrived Sunday [15 September] to attend the 46th U.N. General Assembly opening Tuesday where South and North Korea will join the global body as new members. North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam are scheduled to arrive in New York Sept. 27.

"South Korea will try its best to make the U.N. entry a catalyst to national unification," Yi said.

"In order to lessen confrontational diplomacy and increase cooperative mood, South Korea plans to keep its principle of not raising and not discussing the Korean issues at the United Nations," the foreign minister said.

If North Korea tries to bring up the issues, however, South Korea will take appropriate countermeasures, he said.

On North Korea's delaying of signing of the nuclear safeguards accord, Yi said Pyongyang should at least accept outside inspection of its nuclear facilities if it wishes to improve relations with Japan, the United States and other Western countries.

North Korea will gain trust only when it signs the safeguards agreement and engage in sincere talks with South Korea, Yi said.

### UN Entry Seen Conducive To N-S Cooperation

*SK1709035691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—Amb. No Chang-hui, chief of the South Korean observer mission to the United Nations, predicted Monday South and North Koreas' admission into the United Nations would serve as an impetus in promoting mutual cooperation and stopping slandering between the two sides.

On the eve of opening the 46th general assembly, No told reporters that it would be desirable for the two Koreas to seek confidence-building measures through sincere efforts rather than adopting a declaration opposing mutual slandering.

He said he had proposed to North Korean ambassador Pak Kil-yon an inter-Korean foreign ministers' meeting, "but holding formal talks (between the foreign ministers) during this session will be difficult. If the two ministers meet during this session, it is going to be a simple encounter."

He said he had also offered to North Korea to form a standing channel of dialogue between diplomats assigned to the United Nations.

"The North has neither accepted nor rejected the offer. Basically the North holds the position that contacts be made case-by-case and that working-level contacts can be made freely," he said.

If established, the inter-Korean consultative body at the United Nations would deal with cooperation in the international forum, leaving political dialogue to the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks, No said.

The ambassador said he would again suggest the foreign ministers' talks when he meets with Amb. Pak.

North Korea is scheduled to give a key-note speech to the General Assembly on Oct. 2 and Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk is expected to take the podium, he said. North Korea has applied for a U.S. entry visa for Yon and has reserved two hotel suites for Yon's entourage, No said.

He said North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was to meet with his counterparts from some Southeast Asian and Western European countries during the Assembly session.

He said South Korea would try to learn how to work in the United Nations during this year's session. "From the 47th session next year, we will start practical activities. We should function as a country ranked within the 20th among world nations, but there are so many things we have to make up first."

### DPRK Forsees No Unification Policy Change

*SK1509062891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 15 (YONHAP)—A senior North Korean official has said that there will not be any change in Pyongyang's unification policy and foreign diplomacy even after the communist country is admitted to the United Nations, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Sunday.

Kim Yong-sun, Communist Workers Party secretary for international affairs, said in an interview in Pyongyang with the Japanese daily that North Korea will abide by the U.N. Charter faithfully and make efforts for the world peace and security and international cooperation.

Kim said that North Korea will soon finalize a plan to develop the downstream and estuary of Tuman River which serves as border of North Korea with China and the Soviet Union and begin negotiations with the relevant countries.

Even after the two Koreas are admitted to the U.N., North Korea will make effort so that South and North Korea will have a single seat in the world body, the MAINICHI quoted Kim as saying.

### Defense Minister Views Future of UN Command

*SK1709082491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0729 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—Defense Minister Yi Chong- ku said Tuesday a dissolution of the United Nations Command in Korea would not affect the 1953 armistice agreement that ceased the Korean war.

Answering a lawmaker's question during the National Assembly's inspection of the military court, Yi, however, said the U.N. Command should be maintained until an institutional device was prepared to ensure permanent peace on the Korean peninsula.

"One may ask if the disbandment of the U.N. Command would mean the repeal of the armistice agreement as the U.N. commander signed the armistice. However, the U.N. Command is only an auxiliary organ of the U.N.

Security Council and the United Nations should be regarded as the actual signatory," Yi said.

The armistice was signed by the U.N. Command, North Korea, and China. South Korea did not sign it.

The minister said South Korea did not sign the agreement but was a party to it "legally and virtually," as the U.N. Commander, who had taken over the operational command of the South Korean Armed Forces, had signed it on behalf of the country.

"Accordingly, as long as the United Nations and the Republic of Korea (South Korean) Government do exist, the disbandment of the U.N. Command would not mean the vanishing of a party to the armistice agreement," he said.

### *Conditions on Korean Peninsula Change 'Rapidly'

*912C0253A Seoul IRYO SINMUN in Korean*
*16 Jun 91 p 2*

[Article by journalist Pak Chu-ho:"North-South Summit Countdown"]

[Text][Boxed item: Finally, there is a green light for a strategy of control during the last part of President No Tae-u's term in office and there is a sudden wind of change on the Korean peninsula breaking a period of inactivity in the struggle for truth during the cold war. During the last half of last month, North Korea made clear its intention to join the United Nations. Though sweeping reforms have taken place in East Europe, North Korea continued to adhere to an independent line, and became the focus of world attention when it made a 180 degree reverse in policy by announcing on the 7th of last month that it would sign the nuclear safeguards accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency. North Korea unexpectedly changed quickly and in a broad way. The Americans have a decisive influence on what happens on the Korean peninsula and they have modified the way they view the Korean situation as a result of this change in the North Korean attitude. On the 9th of last month, a U.S. Administration official in an interview with the LOS ANGELES TIMES stated that the U.S. Government is reviewing plans to withdraw nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula in an attempt to block North Korea's efforts to develop its own nuclear weapons, according to another source the size of the American military presence in South Korea will be reduced by 7,000 men by the end of next year. Another U.S. official said that the Bush administration is currently preparing plans to reduce the number of U.S. armed forces stationed in Korea. This clearly shows that the U.S. interest in the Korean peninsula has been changing from a military emphasis to an economic emphasis.]

Most politicians believe that the domestic political situation must be altered to keep up with the rapidly changing conditions on the Korean peninsula, and transformations have taken place in a variety of places. One good example of this is the fact that the hot line between Pak Chol-on and Han Si-hae has been reestablished, when it was thought that it had been closed permanently.

#### The Green Light Comes on During the Remainder of the Sixth Republic

It is known that on 1 July Pak Chol-on, minister of sports and youth, and Han Si-hae, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, had a secret meeting in the United States. From the beginning of the Sixth Republic Pak Chol-on has been in charge of unseen negotiations with North Korea. It is not certain that the two had made secret prior arrangements to meet, but it was obvious that they had previous indirect contact with each other, at the very least through telephone conversations.

There was an unusual amount of activity both inside and outside Korea. Two days later, on 3 July, a North Korean messenger, Han Si-hae, and the honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, Chong Chu-yong, had a secret meeting. The meeting between the two men was a success and there was a strong feeling that it was a natural meeting between two "national businessmen." In the last year Honorary Chairman Chong has been actively working behind-the-scenes with Pak Chol-on, the minister of sports and youth, to improve the South-North relationship, and as a result of this meeting his efforts are coming to the attention of people inside and outside the country.

Recently, there has been an unprecedented change in the search for truth and knowledge centered on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia. As a result of rapid change there is an expectation inside the government that the national situation also will change as quickly.

What is the truth behind the change in the international relationship centered on the Korean peninsula? How has this altered the political situation inside South Korea?

Most foreign observers agree that the current change in events in Northeast Asia is a result of a greater understanding between the two leading nations concerned, North Korea and the United States. First, in the North Korean situation, observers believe that Kim Il-song wants to make changes that will improve stability in Northeast Asia before he gives up his position of power on his 80th birthday on 15 April of next year.

Soviet President Gorbachev chose to implement drastic reforms in 1985, and as a result other socialist nations have experienced transitions of an unprecedented scale. Foreign observers believe that even the socialist nations that have refused such reforms, such as North Korea, Cuba and China, and who continue to exercise a great deal of control over their population have to make allowances for the changes being experienced elsewhere.

From this point of view, North Korean leader Kim Il-song felt the seriousness of the crisis gripping his country and decided to use his personal charisma to attempt to solve this problem instead of passing it on to Kim Chong-il and allowing it to weaken his son's power.

Kim Il-song has accepted dual North Korea-South Korea membership in the United Nations, given up the idea of "Chosun, one country" and the reality of a divided nation, and though he referred to the United States and Japan as irreconcilable enemies, he has actively sought an improvement in relations with both countries.

In addition, the United States has stepped up efforts to establish a new relationship with Northeast Asia according to their standards. After 1945 the United States began to concern itself with the Korean peninsula and afterward, made an effort to maintain the North-South relationship by providing South Korea with economic and military assistance during the cold war.

However, during the last several years the international situation hs chaged dramatically. The cold war ended with the collapse of most socialist nations. Without an adversary, the United States believes that it is no longer necessary to spend so much money on national defense. Record level trade and financial deficits, called the twin deficits, have made economic diplomacy a necessary alternative.

Foreign observers believe that as a result, America's attention has moved away from the military to the economy and consequently there has been a new South Korean policy of reducing the number of U.S. armed forces in South Korea, the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and the cancellation of protective trade barriers.

People in the South Korean Government's administration are interested in the recent changes on the Korean peninsula and members of the Sixth Republic administration are attempting to make the most of the situation by connecting themselves with the changes to protect the future of their political power.

In this context, at this early stage the government has already predicted the success of the South-North summit meeting.

### Attempts To Obtain Permission From the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan

For example, one government official stated that there is a possibility that President No and leader Kim will naturally meet after the keynote speech at the United Nations on 17 September to ensure that South and North Korea join the United Nations simultaneously. If South-North unification becomes a reality, diplomats from both sides will be involved in high-level discussions aimed at obtaining a consensus, and before they reach a final agreement they must involve the four powerful nations concerned with the Korean peninsula: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan.

This being true, President No Tae-u's visit to the United States in July will be closely watched by politicians. People in both legal and financial circles will not eliminate the possibility that Yim Su-kyong and Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, arrested for "unification crimes," will be given amnesty during the celebration of independence on 15 August to placate the North Koreans and improve South-North relations.

In financial circles, Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group and Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo Group, are both extremely interested in the possibility of reopening diplomatic relations with North Korea. Chairmen Chong and Kim entered North Korean financial circles when they visited North Korea last year. They had substantive discussions with high-ranking North Korean officials on the subject of South-North economic cooperation and served as a door to the South Korean business community.

The North Koreans showed great kindness to these leaders of the South Korean business community. Currently the North Korean leadership is struggling with serious economic problems and they want to be able to break through their current difficulties by engaging in economic cooperation on a private rather than official level.

President No's administration has not rejected this roundabout way of making contact with North Korea and one financial analyst observed that "the South Korean Government tolerated this contact with North Korea to encourage the North to lean toward the South for economic assistance."

The current, changing situation on the Korean peninsula has created excitement for those within the Sixth Republic administration. The changing situation on the Korean peninsula has caught the attention of politicians who may see it as an opportunity to resurrect the possibilities of a cabinet amendment and the formation of a new government party, which seem forsaken now due to a series of events within the country.

### The Dual Power Political System Moves Up and Down Again

One member of the government's party predicts that, in relation to North Korea's change in attitude, "during the remainder of President No's term, as progress is made in the improvement of South-North relations, amendments to the constitution are inevitable in order keep up with the new situation" and "these amendments will establish a South-North federation where the president will be primarily responsible for military and diplomatic affairs until actual unification and a premier will control a Korean cabinet-type of governmental system." During the first part of the Sixth Republic there was a great deal of interest by politicians in a cabinet amendment that was believed essential for a two party political system.

Politicians believe that this amendment is a basis for political change and there is a possibility that this could happen very soon. If the government forces the amendment through then the two Kims (Kim Tae-chung and

Kim Yong-sam) are expected to oppose the measure. "In several days, the greater local assembly elections will be held and early next year the 14th National Assembly elections will be held. The result will be a dramatic reduction in the power base of both the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] while the number of independent party members will increase," a DLP source said. "If this situation occurs there will be a realignment of political parties as government and opposition parties go their separate ways."

### There Is an Expectation That a New Government Party Will Be Created

If the current political climate continues, the political power base of the two Kims will decline rapidly. Also the government political circle will not be content with the current DLP structure. With the slogan, "we are ready for unification," they will try to create a new government party by embracing the newly elected independent party members and reputed persons in business and academic communities.

A government party member predicted that because President No is disappointed with the DLP, there is a strong possibility that an unexpected situation could occur: President No points to the fact that chairman "J," a prominent businessman, has already begun campaigning for the next general election in his district.

The Korean peninsula has undergone a myriad of changes and will receive much attention in the future. After the birth of the Sixth Republic, conservatives were united (the merger of three political parties) inside the country and Pak Chol-on busied himself with making way for the success of North-South unification. Will the whole political arena within the country change? This is the current focus of attention. Politicians believe that the answer will become apparent this fall.

## DPRK Minister Welcomes ROK Investment

*SK1409053191 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Report by correspondent Kim Yong-tae from New York]

[Text] Kang Sok-chu, vice foreign minister of North Korea, at a forum on the Korean peninsula with Korean students at Columbia University in the United States, today said that he welcomes South Korean participation in the special economic zone planned along the Tuman River. He also stated that relations between the North and the South based on confidence should be established in the political and military fields as well in the future.

Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu expressed the hope of establishing relations of neighborly friendship with the United States, using entry into the UN as an opportunity. In answer to the question about North Korea's nuclear development, he asserted that there are no nuclear weapons in North Korea.

## North Responds to Economic Talks Proposal

*SK1309133691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1314 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea, responding to South Korean proposal for economic cooperation negotiations, suggested that the two sides discuss it at the inter- Korean prime ministers' talks next month, Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha said Friday on arrival from his Pyongyang visit.

North Korea took a positive step in improving Seoul-Pyongyang relations by refraining from anti-South Korea propaganda during his stay in the North Korean capital, Yu said.

The vice foreign minister returned to Seoul after a five-day visit to Pyongyang to attend the Asian group meeting of the Group of 77. Yu's 10-member team was the first South Korean Government delegation to attend an international conference in North Korea since the national division in 1945.

The Asian group meeting was a preparatory conference for the Eighth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development opening next February in Colombia.

"We suggested to North Korean officials that we discuss possibilities of economic cooperation. Their answer was that we should discuss the matter through inter-Korean prime ministers' meeting," Yu said at an airport press conference.

"It was clear that they did not want to hold any private contacts with South Korean officials. They were apparently careful not to make any impression to us and other foreign delegates that there was any particular closeness between Seoul and Pyongyang," Yu said.

The Seoul government requested that North Korean officials refrain from making any propagandistic remarks during the Asian group conference, Yu said. North Korea kept its promise not to do so, he said, citing speeches by North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk and Deputy Prime Minister Kim Tal-hyon as examples.

"We believe it was a very positive step on the part of North Korea that it refrained from anti-South Korea propaganda. This is likely to set a precedent that Pyongyang will drop such propagandistic activities, at least at international conference sites," he said.

North Korean officials stressed that this was an international conference and thus not an appropriate channel for inter-Korean contact, Yu said. They said that South-North Korean dialogue should be led primarily by inter-Korean prime ministers' talks, he said.

## New Opposition Party 'Officially Launched'

*SK1609044191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—The Democratic Party [DP], a new opposition party unifying Kim Tae-chung's New Democratic Party [NDP] and Yie Ki-taek's Democratic Party, was officially launched Monday with Kim as its legal leader.

The NDP and DP adopted the platform, policies, statutes and regulations of the new party in a joint meeting Monday morning and elected a 10-member executive council.

Kim and Yi are executive chairmen and the eight chairmen are Yi U-chong, Ho Kyong-man, Park Yong-suk and Pak Yong-nok from the NDP, and Kim Hyon-kyu, Cho Sun-hyong, Yi Pu-yong and Mok Yo-sang from the DP.

The new party's key post-holders are floor leader Rep. Kim Chung- kil, secretary-general Rep. Kim Won-ki, chief policy-maker Rep. Yu Chun-sang and spokesman Rep. No Mu-hyon.

Its platform says the Democratic Party will pursue reform for democratization and reunification of the divided nation on the basis of democracy, a market economy and social welfare to guarantee a humane life for each Korean citizen.

It also says that the party will maintain and develop a system under which the president is elected through direct popular vote.

## Students, Citizens Clash With Police in Kwangju

*SK1709022691 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 91 p 3*

[Text] Some 2,000 students and citizens took to the streets and clashed with police in sporadic demonstrations, well into the night in Kwangju Sunday as police blocked their planned protest rally.

During the demonstrations, a student was hit on the head by a stone and had to undergo brain surgery, with about 40 students and policemen injured, police said.

As the finale of a three-day event, the students and citizens were supposed to stage a rally in downtown Kwangju, calling for "a broad-based solidarity between Kyongsang and Cholla provinces, an end to a rule by police forces and denuclearization of the peninsula."

Citing inconveniences to the citizens, police banned the rally.

Defying the police ban, about 2,000 students from universities and colleges in southern Kyongsang and Cholla provinces tried to march from Chosun University to the downtown areas and clashed fiercely with blocking riot policemen, hurling fire bombs and stones, police said.

Mobilizing about 3,000 riot policemen and several multiple tear gas launchers, police showered demonstrators with tear gas shells to prevent them from reaching the downtown area.

In the process of a fierce battle in front of Chosun University, Yun Min-ho, 20, an environmental engineering sophomore of the university, was hit on the head by a stone.

The students and citizens broke up voluntarily around 10 p.m. after holding a rally at the university.

The three-day event was sponsored by students in both provinces.

## Cambodia

### Hor Namhong Gives Press Interview 13 Sep

*BK1709082391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Report on Foreign Minister Hor Namhong "interview with seven groups of foreign radio and television correspondents" on 13 September; place not given—presented as questions and answers read by announcers]

[Text] [Hor Namhong] To be correct, a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem should have been achieved in Phatthaya because we have already solved the three major issues. Therefore, the Cambodian problem should have been ended in Phatthaya last month because we had already resolved the major role of the United Nations during the transitional period, genocide, and the military issue—which are keys issues of the Cambodian problem. The respect of Cambodia's sovereignty has also been resolved.

We have already solved major key issues in Phatthaya. Why did we fail to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem in Phatthaya? It was because His Excellency Son Sann raised the issue of the electoral system. We have many times explained why we cannot accept the proportional representation electoral system. It is because the Cambodian people have never known this proportional representation voting system. Since 1947 the Cambodian people have only voted in constituencies. The people are going to the poll not only to elect a constitutional assembly; this assembly will ratify the new constitution and become the national assembly to set up a new government. This assembly's representatives are the people's deputies in the elections; thus, the people need to know their representatives in the assembly. This is what we have been doing since 1947.

Another issue is that after a political solution, Cambodia needs to have peace and political stability to rebuild the country and nation. If we adopt this proportional representation system, it can create permanent instability in Cambodia. This is an obstacle for us in rebuilding the country and nation. Therefore, we absolutely cannot accept the proportional representation system. We hope that Son Sann will not create any obstacle on this issue. We will be able to achieve a comprehensive solution quickly because all the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] members, including Samdech Sihanouk, have agreed on the constituency voting system. Only His Excellency Son Sann and another SNC member, namely Ieng Muli, insisted on a proportional representation electoral system. I think that this is creating an unreasonable obstacle to a quick, peaceful political solution.

Thus, I hope that from now to the informal SNC meeting in New York His Excellency Son Sann would change his mind to achieve a political solution quickly.

[Question] Is there any possibility tha you could compromise on this electoral system?

[Hor Namhong] There were two formulas in the past for reaching a compromise. In Phatthaya, Ahmed Rafeeuddin proposed a constituency polling system with voting in each constituency done on the basis of proportional representation. Later on, Samdech Sihanouk proposed another formula after Phatthaya, which is voting for candidates in constituencies followed by voting on the proportional representation basis to select an extra 30, 40, or 50 representatives. Thus, there will be two round of elections.

According to the latest information I have received, the United Nations may not be able to undertake two round of elections. Thus, only one formula remains; that of Ahmed Rafeeuddin, which we are still examining. We have not yet decided, but we hope that Son Sann would change his view to avoid a deadlock in the process toward a peaceful solution.

[Question] Can you tell me why the proportional representation system can cause instability?

[Hor Namhong] This proportional representation system scatters votes among many parties. All the parties receive only a small number of votes. Thus, a government cannot be set up. This will have to be a coalition government in which each party will have to consider its own interests. Therefore, this can create instability.

[Question] In the event there is an agreement on the election [words indistinct] will the United Nations agree?

[Hor Namhong] This is Cambodia's internal affair. I think no organization or country should pressure Cambodia into doing this or that. We have agreed to let the United Nations organize the elections in Cambodia. This is more than what other countries had done. For example, in Namibia, the United Nations only supervised the elections; the South African authority was the one organizing the elections. And this is in addition to many decisions calling for Namibia's independence. Cambodia is an independent and sovereign country and a member of the United Nations.

I would particularly like to mention that I am referring to Cambodia in general. Therefore, allowing the United Nations to organize the elections is undeniably an immense goodwill gesture and a maximum concession. The main objective is to make the elections free and proper. Now we have allowed the United Nations to organize proper elections with democracy and freedom. Thus, concerning the electoral system, we cannot be forced to accept what we do not know. This should be understandable.

So, if there is such an agreement, when will the Paris conference be convened?

[Hor Namhong] Although this issue has not yet been solved, I hope that it would be solved in New York. If we can solve this issue in New York, the conference would be convened soon afterward, perhaps at the end of October.

[Question] Then the remaining issue is the election?

[Hor Namhong] We do not know whether other parties will raise other issues or not. As far as we know, this is the only one raised by Son Sann. As for us, there is no other problem. In Phatthaya last month we made many concessions to search for a solution. People have clearly realized our goodwill. Earlier, there were doubts about us. People were afraid that we do not want a comprehensive solution and refused a major role [?for the United Nations].

[Question] In Phatthaya, you raised the issue of amending the the five major powers' draft agreement. In New York, will there be a last agreement on a solution to the Cambodian problem?

[Hor Namhong] We have divided these two documents into two parts. First, there is the 28 August 1990 framework document, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council. All parties have agreed to accept this document as law: no more, no less. This is the first point which should be clearly understood.

Second, there is the 26 November 1990 draft agreement made in Paris. The cochairmen have often told us that this document can be altered but not changed 100 percent, or fully rejected. This document is a detailed document for the agreement which was prepared without Cambodia's participation. Therefore, we should have the right to improve this document based on the framework document.

[Question] Is there any measure to prevent those with a bad reputation like Pol Pot and his associates from taking part in the elections? And if they do not take part in the elections, is there any measure to prevent them from coming to Phnom Penh in the future?

[Hor Namhong] We have already agreed on this issue in Phatthaya to forget the past to move toward a peaceful political solution. In the future, we trust that people clearly know those who had committed criminal acts and would prevent these people from winning through the ballots. Furthermore, concerning Cambodia's history and international law related to what happened in Cambodia in the past, it depends on the new government and the Cambodian people after this political solution, after peace. Confronted with a choice, we have to quickly end this war, end the bloodshed in Cambodia, and reconcile the nation. This is the first aspect.

The second aspect: in the future, it is up to the Cambodian Government. Cambodian history will record what happens in Cambodia. Legally speaking, what happened in Cambodia should be investigated. This is up to the new government. The issue now is to strive to achieve a solution.

[Question] Among those on the blacklist, are there any living (?in exile in major countries)?

[Hor Namhong] Depending on the Chinese Government and the individuals, I think they should be (?ready).

[Question] For you personally, after a political solution, should there be a trial of people such as Pol Pot?

[Hor Namhong] In my view, in the path of Cambodian history, this should be done because genocide in Cambodia was extensive: millions of people died and the country was ruined, as you can see.

[Question] Are there many people who think like you?

[Hor Namhong] Many Cambodian people and foreign leaders share my view.

[Question] What about the A-3 [police] issue? Was it solved in Phatthaya?

[Hor Namhong] This issue was raised by Khieu Samphan. This A- 3 did exist following the completion of the Vietnamese pullout; however, it did not exist later on. It has been dissolved. Why was the A-3 in existence? Because after Vietnam's troop pullout, we had to rally all forces—police, people, and militiamen—for defense work. Later on, the situation was stabilized. The police force went back to its own work.

[Question] You have made it your stand clear on this issue. But Khieu Samphan has not dropped this issue and will raise it again (?in New York).

[Hor Namhong] When the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] arrives in Cambodia, it will inspect the police and will (?not) find the A-3. In the document it is clearly said that this civilian police is armed and should be sufficently large in number to carry out the task of ensuring social order. This plan is was clarified by the major countries at Phatthaya.

[Question] Concerning the issue of UNTAC control over five ministries, it is said that the Phnom Penh side has objected to this control.

[Hor Namhong] This is a misunderstanding. We have always said that we agree to the control of five ministries concerning issues related to the elections. We already know that the reason for the UNTAC presence in Cambodia is the proper organization of free and democratic elections; this is the main objective of UNTAC in Cambodia, and not the control of Cambodia. Thus, the control of the five ministries is for the purpose of ensuring proper elections.

[Question] Will the peace process be (?successful)?

[Hor Namhong] Samdech Sihanouk has a big role in this; however, without many concessions from us it cannot be achieved. Thus, Samdech's role and Phnom Penh's concessions are combined factors in this matter.

[Question] [largely indistinct question] elections and repatriation?

[Hor Namhong] We have [?thought seriously] about proposing seven months. In our view, the repatriation of refugees and the deployment of UNTAC personnel in Cambodia require six months; two months are required for the election campaign; and one month is needed for the constitutional assembly meeting. Altogether, this is nine months; however, we have asked for seven months by reducing the amount of time for the repatriation and deployment of UNTAC in Cambodia to four months. I think seven months is the most appropriate.

[Question] Does China have direct relations with Phnom Penh?

[Hor Namhong] The Chinese Government has not yet talked about setting up the embassy. But they will come when the Supreme National Council comes to Phnom Penh. Of all the countries, China does not have an embassy problem because its former embassy is still there and can be used again right away. Maybe this is why it is not rushing.

[Question] There is still banditry along the roads. Who is responsible for this?

[Hor Namhong] After the first Phatthaya meeting, there was a general cease-fire; however, there was some fighting. Other parties have used the following strategy: Men were dispatched to remote areas in an attempt to get hold of territory and people for the elections, and when UNTAC (?comes), these parties could claim that these areas are theirs. Banditry does take place. We are worried about the 70 percent dissolution of troops. It is inevitable that some bad elements carry out these activities. Therefore, a sufficient police force is needed. The five major countries also share this view in Phatthaya. The other side is responsible for banditry along roads; however, we are not saying which group.

[Question] Concerning foreign troops coming to Cambodia. Is their number different from what Your Excellency's side (?can accept)?

[Hor Namhong] We have not yet talked about the number of troops. The military component of UNTAC will be constantly discussed by the UN Secretary General with the SNC.

### Ranariddh Discusses SNC Meeting Results

*BK1609122991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Interview with Norodom Ranariddh, secretary general of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia; member of the Supreme National Council; and supreme commander and commander in chief of the National Army of Independent Cambodia; by unidentified station correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am the representative of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK] radio. Greetings to Prince Norodom Ranariddh, secretary general of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC]; member of the Supreme National Council [SNC]; and supreme commander and commander in chief of the National Army of Independent Cambodia.

Your Royal Highness recently attended the meeting in the Thai city of Phatthaya. Please clarify the outcome achieved there.

[Ranariddh] First of all, I, Norodom Ranariddh, wish to thank VOK radio for interviewing me after the recent SNC meeting in Phatthaya under the lofty chairmanship of our Samdech Euv [popular appellation], Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to pay my profound respects to all the Buddhist monks living in the FUNCINPEC liberated zone as well as those staying in camps along the border and inside Cambodia. I also wish to extend my respect to grandparents, uncles, aunts, and compatriots living in liberated zones, refugee camps, and inside the Cambodian state.

To your question, I wish to answer as follows:

At the five-day meeting, from 26 through 29 August, there was a meeting on the 30th of the Cambodian SNC with the five permanent countries, the Perm Five [UN Security Council five permanent members], the UN special envoy, and the Indonesian cochairman. Under the clear-sighted and correct leadership of our Samdech Euv, we unanimously agreed on the following important points:

1. We agreed on the disarming and dissolution of the armed forces. We decided to dissolve 70 percent of the troops, leaving only 30 percent. All the weapons of the 70 percent of troops to be dissolved should be handed over to the United Nations. The remaining 30 percent of troops of each Cambodian party will be regrouped and put in cantonments; they will be disarmed and their weapons kept in cantonments; however will be under UN control.

On this important issue, in our party's view, we want to demobilize and disarm all the armed forces to ensure security and peace for the entire Cambodian people during the organization of elections; the elections will be organized and supervised by the United Nations. Our intention in dissolving all the armed forces is to avoid armed conflicts and to begin using a democratic process. This is our view; it is also that of the five major countries or the Perm Five, the cochairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia, as well as that of the UN special envoy.

However, the Phnom Penh side represented by His Excellency Hun Sen, held that the dissolution and disarmament of all troops is inappropriate. He did not even want to dissolve the armed forces. He later agreed to a 40 percent dissolution of troops. Now he has agreed to a 70 percent dissolution. On our part, out of respect for the decision made by the SNC under our Samdech Euv's chairmanship, we fully accept and will implement this decision. I only want to try to provide my personal position and view on this issue.

2. Another important issue that our SNC has decided on is the defense of human rights. On this matter, the Phnom Penh and Democratic Kampuchea parties in particular had differing views but later reached agreement. We also support the idea that in the defense of human rights in our Cambodia there is no need to talk bluntly about the past; this to further promote national reconciliation.

In my meager opinion, measures to guard against the recurrence of the historic danger from the past, the United Nations, in their plan, have already meticulously provided for this in writing. Whether these measures are sufficient or not is up to the national assembly or constitutional assembly—to be elected by the people—to decide whether or not to add something to our constitution on this. I will accept and respect that if the plan and measures worked out by the UN draft are insufficient.

So far, I notice that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, as well as that of Phnom Penh, have agreed on the wording and measures concerning this issue. I will not raise any issues to hinder the peace process on this matter.

3. The third point of the agreement at the recent meeting in Phatthaya was on the issue concerning the relations between the Cambodian SNC and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC in English.

According to the UN plan, if our SNC members are unable to reach a consensus on a matter relating to the implementation of the UN plan to settle the Cambodian problem, the UN special envoy representing the UN secretary general is entitled to decide unilaterally. But on this issue, we Cambodians hold that if our Cambodian SNC is acknowledged as the sole Cambodian authority and the symbol of Cambodia's sovereignty, then there should not be any other authority above our SNC. In view of this, I, Norodom Ranariddh, on behalf of the Sihanoukist movement, FUNCINPEC in French, personally made a proposal in writing on 28 August... [changes thought] 27 August of which the following is the essence. This proposal in writing is for amending the UN draft plan. Here is the essence:

If a consensus cannot be reached among the SNC members, the right to have the final say should be offered to Samdech Euv, the chairman of our SNC. The samdech should be entitled to decide in place of the UN special representative. First, this is to show that we have total confidence in our prestigious leader. Our FUNCINPEC is extremely proud to have made such a suggestion because we have made it known that we are all true Sihanoukist followers, who love Samdech Euv and are loyal to him. Second, we did this with respect for Cambodia's sovereignty represented by our Cambodian SNC. My proposal was unanimously and definitively endorsed by the SNC.

On this issue, Samdech Euv himself on 30 August issued a written note saying that on every issue concerning the implementation of the UN peace plan in Cambodia, he will not use that right to make any decision by himself. He will consult—only consult but not ask for a decision, please do not be mistaken on this matter—with the UN representative. Moreover, the Perm Five, the Indonesian cochairman, and the UN representative, in their joint statement dated 30 August, also made clear that in case Samdech Euv makes a final decision, the samdech will consider and listen to the UN representative's advice. I would like to point out that this does not run contrary to the SNC's resolution because:

First, Samdech Euv has issued a written statement saying that he will listen to the advice of the UN representative—only listen to the advice but not ask for the UN representative's decision—because the issue on which we still disagree is the implementation of the UN peace plan, and we still need the United Nations for this. The samdech's decision is appropriate.

Furthermore, the Perm Five also use the word advice [preceding word spoken in French first as "avis"]. Thus, Samdech Euv still retains the same prerogative to have the final say whenever there is no consensus among the SNC members. Moreover, UN's advice will be given to the samdech. The samdech will only ask for the UN's opinion on issues related to the implementation of the UN peace plan. On other issues that concern purely Cambodian affairs—such as agriculture, industry, and social issues, on which we should not ask for advice from any countries—our Samdech Euv is entitled to decide for himself without asking anybody. The United Nations will also not give its view to our SNC on these issues.

In sum, on this issue, we are very proud of ourselves. In Phatthaya, all the SNC members were unanimous in offering this important right to have the final say to our Samdech Euv. Through our decision, we have shown the national and international public that:

1. Cambodians are sovereign; we are the master in deciding on our problems ourselves; and

2. We have full confidence in our sacred Samdech Euv, the only chairman of the Cambodian SNC.

These are the important decisions made by the SNC under the lofty royal chairmanship of our Samdech Euv.

Another issue that our SNC has unanimously agreed on is the proposal presented by our Samdech Euv to solemnly declare that our Cambodia will absolutely be a liberal democratic country [preceding three words repeated twice in Cambodian, then English, and French "democratie liberale"]. We have also accepted a multiparty system [preceding word said in French "systeme pluripartite"], a system which allows for many political parties. However, to prevent the unreasonable and anarchic establishment of political parties, our Cambodian SNC has decided that a political party should have at least 5,000 official members. This is only a measure to prevent a possible political party from being set up by only a handful of persons. As for the establishment of associations, and so on, we officially and solemnly acknowledge the right of all Cambodians to set up associations, groups, parties, and so on. To be eligible to run in elections, however, a political party should have at least 5,000 members.

I am very excited about this issue because since 1975, our Cambodian state—which has already gone through two regimes—has never been allowed to have a liberal democratic regime, only a democratic regime. The clergy, grandparents, uncles, and aunts are aware of this kind of democracy; I do not want to talk about this further. I just want to recall that since 1975 and since 1978, there has been only one party never two. Thus, I am very glad to see that our Cambodian SNC, of which the Phnom Penh and Democratic Kampuchea parties are also members, has acknowledged that our Cambodia will in the future adhere to this liberal democratic system.

On this significant issue, I am of the opinion that the agreement reached by our SNC in Phatthaya city is a decision we can consider as an historic one. Because in our present world, particularly at the moment, countries considered as communist-socialist in Eastern Europe—namely countries that used to be the Soviet Union's allies—have already abandoned communism-socialism for a liberal democratic system and have elected their leaders according to a liberal democratic process. Lately, the Soviet Union itself, the symbol of the communist doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, is in turmoil and shaken. This current is very strong in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev and Yeltsin themselves have even proposed the dissolution of the communist-socialist regime.

In my opinion, if FUNCINPEC, the Sihanoukist movement, in the future wins free elections organized by the United Nations, Cambodia should do away with Indochinese communism-socialism and become a member of ASEAN, which is a symbol of a developed and proud society with sufficent progress and civilization and with liberal democracy. This is my humble opinion on the above issues.

[Correspondent] At the end of this month, the SNC will hold another meeting in New York. Can you talk now about the other remaining issues to be resolved at this meeting?

[Ranariddh] After the meeting from 26 to 29 August in Phatthaya, which was within the SNC framework, there are two major outstanding issues to be resolved in New York this September.

One of them is the so-called electoral system. There is a conflict on this issue, particularly between the Phnom Penh side and one of the Cambodian parties in the tripartite resistance movement, namely the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] represented by His Excellency Son Sann. The conflict concerns the electoral system. His Excellency Hun Sen proposed elections based on the majority of votes in a constituency while His Excellency Son Sann proposed an electoral system called proportional representation [preceding words said in French "systeme proportionnel"], which is stipulated by the 26 November 1990 UN peace document.

In my view, each of these two systems share good and bad points. They are about the same. The question in our Cambodia is whether the forthcoming elections, to be organized under strict UN control, are proper and free or not. In sum, it is whether the Cambodian people—the sole owner of the land and Cambodia—can fully and freely choose their representatives or whether they will be pressured by any Cambodian party. In my view, the major issue is not the system but whether the elections will be free.

The system proposed by His Excellency Hun Sen was implemented during the royalist era of the Sangkum Reas Niyom [Sihanouk's political party when he was in power in Cambodia] with Samdech Euv as leader. This system is good because the people know very well their representatives, called people's deputies, in the selection and election in each constituency. However, as I have just said earlier, in my view, we cannot compare society with the one of the Sangkom Reas Niyom era when revered Samdech Euv was the sole leader. We certainly cannot compare that era to the present one because at that time, our Cambodia was called the island of peace. In the royalist era of the Sangkom Reas Niyom, Cambodia was independent and sovereign with territorial integrity, security, and 100 percent stability and liberal democracy. Then, all the compatriots, Samdech Euv's children, could choose and elect their representatives without pressure or fear.

My question is whether we can implement this system at a time when we have just finished a 13-year war and avoid pressure from any Cambodian side or party. If the United Nations can guarantee this point, I fully support the election in which the people's deputies are elected in each constituency to allow the people to know their representatives to be included in the constitutional assembly or national assembly later on.

Once again, I specify that FUNCINPEC is ready to soften its attitude on this point so the peace process can move foward toward resolving the issue most quickly—at the end of October if possible. The important point is the freedom, security, peace, and independence of Cambodia, the Cambodian state, and the Cambodian people. The main point is free elections; the main point is the guarantee of the people's right to choose their representatives.

The second issue we still have not resolved is the one related to the so-called military issue. Although in Phatthaya our SNC already decided that 70 percent of the troops would be dissolved leaving 30 percent to be put in cantonment and disarmed by the United Nations, the five major powers, the Indonesian cochairman, and the UN special envoy have asked for our SNC's answers to the following questions. The questions were asked on 30 August 1991. We were asked to decide whether to dissolve the remaining 30 percent of forces before elections or in the shortest time possible after the elections or whether to include these remaining 30 percent in a new Cambodian national army.

In these three [as heard] questions, the stance of the tripartite resistance movement is as follows:

We agree with the five major powers, the Indonesian cochairman, and the UN special envoy that if we want to have a 100 percent guarantee for the people before the elections, we should dissolve all the forces. This is also our Samdech Euv's opinion, which was clearly expressed in the samdech's interview with the Voice of America radio.

As our revered Samdech Euv has specified, however, the party of His Excellency Hun Sen—the Phnom Penh side—objected to the total dissolution of forces. Therefore, the samdech proposed to leave this issue to the future elected government to decide. I also agree with this correct view.

Another issue to be resolved is that of the police. This is also an important issue. If the current police of the Phnom Penh regime wear uniforms or are organized into armed units—we already know that on many battlefields this police, called the A-3 police, have attacked our resistance movement just like army troops—this force should be included in what are called all forces stipulated in the framework document. On the contrary, if it is argued that this police force is civilian, as stated in the fourth point of the communique of the five countries, Indonesia, and the special envoy in Phatthaya, we need this civilian police in our Cambodia to ensure the enforcement of state laws and security for the people.

If we are talking about civilian police, we should not keep a police force like the A-3. The best thing is to disarm this civilian police; only nightsticks are allowed, like in the time of Seua Hell [former chief of the Phnom Penh police] in Samdech Euv's era; however, if it is argued that this police force with only nightsticks cannot ensure security or law enforcement for the people, I think we should specify what kind of weapons this police force can carry. In other words, these policemen should not carry more than pistols. Furthermore, this police force should be kept under the full and careful control of the UN. Thirdly, the number of these policemen should be clearly specified; their number should not be excessive. Because if we dissolve 70 percent of the forces only for them to become policemen, this problem would not be solved. Fourth, I think the role and mission of this police force should be clearly defined. These are some of my views on the two important issues to be solved by our SNC in New York.

In sum, I am optimistic that if we Cambodians unite, really love peace, and want to provide freedom and peace to our Cambodia, following such successes achieved at the first meeting in Phatthaya, the meeting in Beijing, and the second Phatthaya meeting under the revered Samdech Euv's chairmanship, we should seek the means and unite to definitively solve the remaining one or two problems so that at the end of October we can go to Paris to sign a comprehensive solution [preceding words repeated in English] with the guarantee of the five countries, the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], the United Nations, and all the PICC members. This is to provide our Cambodian state with freedom, independence, security, glory, and prosperity under our Samdech Euv's leadership once more, like in the past. Under his leadership, we should move most quickly through the transitional period toward free elections, without pressure, organized and controlled by the United Nations.

[Correspondent] Finally, what do you have to say to our Cambodian compatriots when a solution to the Cambodian problem is entering the final stage?

In the end, all I, Norodom Ranariddh, would like to say is that I want to express my respect, thanks, and most profound gratitude to the clergy and compatriots for their support to the resistance movement to liberate the motherland, particularly FUNCINPEC and the National Army of Independent Cambodia—a Sihanoukist movement—to enable the movement to serve the national interest, liberate the country and motherland, and push for a solution to the Cambodian problem under the clear-sighted and most correct leadership of our revered Samdech Euv to this point.

In this matter, the solution to the Cambodian problem, I would like to take this opportunity to express to the valiant and courageous combatants of the Sihanoukist army, all leaders, including military ones, and all political and administrative cadres of the FUNCINPEC my gratitude for their great deeds for the nation, the movement, and myself, and for sacrificing even their lives to save and revive our nation.

Today, I would like to promise that I will certainly not forget the deeds of all military leaders in the National Army of Independent Cambodia, as well as the valiant and beloved combatants, cadres, and members of FUNCINPEC for their past efforts.

In the future, I would like to appeal to everyone to further unite in another struggle, in the political arena, to win the maximum of votes to serve the country, nation, motherland, and our Samdech Euv in the framework of a new national assembly to be elected soon.

I, Norodom Ranariddh, would like to thank the clergy and compatriots for spending the time to listen to my interview.

## Clandestine Radio on Child Recruitment

*BK1709020491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] Reports from national councils in zones under the temporary control of the Vietnamese aggressors say the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh side are currently intensifying recruitment of our people's children to serve as soldiers. The reports also say the aim of the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh is to withdraw and hide veteran soldiers who are experienced fighters in villages and communes. These soldiers will repress the people and carry out various subversive activities in these places when UN peacekeeping force arrive in Cambodia. The new soldiers who are inexperienced in battle, will instead be put in the cantonments under the control of the UN peacekeeping force. [passage omitted]

## Vietnamese Delegation Arrives in Phnom Penh

*BK1609154591 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 16—A Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by its Chairman Le Quang Dao arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for an official friendship visit to Cambodia as guest of Cambodian National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim.

Le Quang Dao, who is also vice-president of the State Council, and his party were greeted at the Pochentong airport by Chea Sim, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) Central Committee, and other senior Cambodian party and state officials.

### Further on Arrival

*BK1609114991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the State of Cambodia [SOC] National Assembly, a high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by National Assembly Chairman Comrade Le Quang Dao arrived in the SOC on the morning of 16 September for an official friendship visit.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; the comrades leaders of the party, state, and front organizations, and central ministries and offices; and nearly 1,000 cadres, personnel, students, and ethnic nationalities.

Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SOC, and many cadres and personnel from the Vietnamese Embassy.

In the afternoon, the high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the SRV, laid wreaths at the monuments commemorating Cambodian and Vietnamese fallen heroes in order to pay homage to the souls of the Cambodian cadres, combatants, and people, and Vietnamese volunteers who sacrificed their lives in the cause of building and defending the Cambodian motherland.

Accompanying the delegation on that occasion were Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the SOC National Assembly; and Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SOC.

### Editorial Welcomes Visit

*BK1709093191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Extending Warmest Welcome to the Visit to the State of Cambodia by the High-Ranking Delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly"—date not given]

[Text] In an atmosphere when all sectors throughout the country are mobilizing forces and firmly consolidating great national unity around the party and government which have enabled the political aspect of the Cambodian peace process to achieve notable progress, our people are very happy and proud to warmly welcome the visit of the high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State.

This is another important political event marking new development in the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries—Cambodia and Vietnam—built for the common cause of our two peoples.

During the past more than 12 years, Cambodia-Vietnam cooperation has brought forth brilliant and fruitful achievements contributing to each country's cause of national construction and defense. Particularly in the recent past, in the political field, Vietnam has always adhered to its unswerving stance in siding with the Cambodian people's just struggle and actively supporting all constructive and goodwilled initiatives of the State of Cambodia [SOC]. It has also declared its readiness to participate willingly in all international forums aimed at resolving the Cambodian problem through a correct and just political solution.

The whole country awaits the results of the Supreme National Council [SNC]'s second informal meeting in New York and is very happy that the SOC's international prestige is being heightened by the fact that the SOC's SNC delegation, led by Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen, is to attend the UN General Assembly's 46th session. Our people highly value the official friendship visit of the high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Comrade Le Quang Dao. We regard this as the important source of encouragement for the cause of our people's correct and just struggle to effectively check the danger from the past.

Our people expect this visit of the high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly to have important political significance bringing along a new contribution to the search for a correct and just political solution to the Cambodian problem, for peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia, and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Imbued with sincere elation, our people wish the delegation brilliant success in its visit to the SOC.

## Indonesia

### Alatas Comments on U.S. Bases in Philippines

*BK1709013891 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has reiterated that the U.S. bases treaty in the Philippines is purely an issue between the Philippine and U.S. Governments. Speaking to reporters, Minister Alatas said Indonesia will not interfere in the two countries' business, adding that he has not received an official report on the Philippine Senate's rejection of the U.S. bases treaty.

Speaking at the Bina Graha Presidential Office earlier, Minister Alatas said Indonesia believes the security of Asia is dependent on four major countries, namely the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, and the PRC. The four countries will continue to maintain their influence in Asia because, politically speaking, they have their own interests in this region.

### Alatas Sends Letter Recognizing Estonia

*BK1609155891 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] The Indonesian Government has given official recognition of the independence of the Republic of Estonia. The recognition was made through Foreign Minister Ali Alatas' letter to Estonian Foreign Minister Lennart Meri. The Indonesian ambassador in Moscow handed over the letter to him today.

In the letter, Minister Ali Alatas said on behalf of the Indonesian Government and people, he hopes for the development of a mutually benefitting friendly cooperation between the two countries. Minister Alatas also reiterated Indonesia's support for Estonia's wish to become a member of the United Nations.

### Suharto Meets Thai Supreme Commander Sunthon

*BK1709091291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] President Suharto has called for further expanding relations between the Indonesian Armed Forces and its Royal Thai counterpart. The president's call was disclosed to reporters by Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno after he went with Thai Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong to pay a courtesy call on the president at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this morning.

Gen. Sutrisno said the president had also briefed his Thai guest on Indonesia's strategic industries, including the Nusantara aviation industry. The armed forces commander said the Nusantara aviation industry produces civilian commercial aircraft only and has no intention of producing military aircraft. Gen. Sutrisno said relations between the two countries' armed forces are excellect, but can still be expanded.

[Begin Sutrisno recording] This is a manifestation of our solid friendship within ASEAN, which we must continue to strengthen. Even though we have no military pact within ASEAN, we always promote bilateral relations between fellow ASEAN member countries in accordance with our capacity and needs. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Gen. Sunthon Khongsomphong told the president about his imminent retirement from the Thai military service.

The Thai general and the head of state also discussed the Cambodian problem, which has not shown signs of an early settlement. On the U.S. bases in the Philippines, Gen. Sutrisno said the president and his Thai guest did not discuss the issue.

### Paddy Output Predicted To Decline This Year

*BK1609115091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0957 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Cilamaya, West Java, Sept. 19 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia's paddy production is expected to decline by 1.07 per cent this year compared to last year's output, Agriculture Junior Minister Syarifudin Baharsyah has said.

Minister Baharsyah said that the country's production of rice in the husk would reach 44.69 million tons this year or a decline of 1.07 per cent from the total output in 1990.

Speaking at a meeting with local farmers in the West Java district on Saturday, the junior minister said that farmers should look for a breakthrough in trying to maintain self sufficiency in rice which Indonesia had achieved in 1984.

According to him, one of the efforts to maintain self-sufficiency in rice was to step up farming and planting systems and speed up harvesting time so that production coud be doubled, if not trippled.

He pointed out the needs for farmer to use power thresher to boost their paddy output, saying that use of other mechanical farming devices would increase productivity.

By using power thresher, the percentage of losses during the unhusking process could be pushed down, thereby increasing production of rice, he said.

Indonesia has around 10.5 million hectares of paddy-fields. Before 1984, it imported rice from neighbouring countries but it achieved self-sufficiency in rice, the staple food of the country of 180 million people.

## Philippines

### Politicians Discuss Senate Bases-Related Bills

*HK1509070191 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0030 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Telephone interview with Senator Ernesto Maceda, telephone and studio interview with House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. by host Joe Taruc on "Liberty in Action" program—live; italicized passages in English]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Taruc] Okay friends, while waiting for House Speaker Ramon Mitra, here is Senator Ernesto Maceda. Senator Maceda, good morning.

[Maceda] Hello. Good morning, Joe.

[Taruc] First of all, can you please clarify, for the information of our listeners, the new bill presented before the Senate, which has a bearing on this Republic of the Philippines [RP]-U.S. bases treaty.

[Maceda] You know, Joe, this is a package of four bills. Senate bills Nos. 1881, 1882, 1883, and the other one is, I think, 1885. This is my package of alternatives. First of all, under 1882, the Subic Naval Base shall go to the Metro Olongapo authority, *along the lines that Dick Gordon was recommending in 1980,* to allow them to do what they should do with the Subic Naval Base, while the Metro Angeles authority would decide on what they should do there [Clark Air Base]. And there were provisions that priority will be given to workers there to be rehired in that authority, and the profits *to be devoted to the provinces of Zambales and Pampanga, the cities of Olongapo and Angeles, etc.*

Now, in 1883, more or less, this provides for the grant of *special compensation for displaced workers and employees at Clark and Subic.* Because the 80,000 they are saying is quite incorrect. That number includes contractual workers *who have jobs in Subic, who have jobs in Manila.* They should not be included. In short, my view is that direct hires, *as a matter of fact, 30,000 only are involved.* If you include concession workers inside, the number of workers involved will not exceed 45,000. Now, foremost, these facilities will not be closed. *There will be a substitute or a civilian or commercial use to it.* So I am sure that out of those 45,000, at least half of them *will be hired by the continuation of the use of Subic,* for example, *either as a commercial port, or any commercial stevedore facility.* Of course, as of now, we can see that many of them are now being hired in the Middle East. And the others, I am sure will be absorbed by the Americans in Guam or wherever they will transfer their facilities. In short, suppose, out of the 45,000, there are still about 20,000 who have no substitute employment yet, [word indistinct] years after the withdrawal of the base, they will be given compensation equivalent to their salary.

[Taruc] What is this? Like an unemployment allowance?

[Maceda] Like an unemployment allowance. Like an adjustment. In the same way that we appropriated funds for the Aetas [tribal group]. So this may seem to have also been hit by a calamity, so we will also appropriate *by the same principle.*

[Taruc] Like a rehabilitation also?

[Maceda] Like a rehabilitation also. Aside from that, they get priority in employment with the Department of National Defense, Department of Transportation, Department of Public Works and Highways, and their children in Philippine National Bank, Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP], Social Security System [SSS], Land Bank and other financial institutions.

[Taruc] So this is the alternative for those who will be displaced?

[Maceda] That's right. And in section five, I put that all quotas that would be vacated, garment quotas, whether new or unused by existing quota holders, *will be reserved only for factories established in Central Luzon.* Now, in the cities of Olongapo and Angeles and the provinces of Pampanga and Zambales, you know, under the local government code, they will receive big internal revenue allotment, but in addition to that, under this bill, for the next three years after the approval of this act, they will get an additional 50 percent internal revenue allotment.

[Taruc] In addition to what they can already receive?

[Maceda] In addition to the regular allotments of all the provinces, I am asking for additional 50 percent allotments for the provinces of Pampanga and Zambales, cities of Olongapo and Angeles. And these provinces of Bataan and Tarlac shall get 25 percent additional. In Section 7, I state that all those who will be laid off from Clark or Subic should be given tax exemption from income tax for five years in whatever new substitute employment they could get. If they have debts with SSS or DBP, with any government financial institution, they are also being given a five-year moratorium. Now, under Section 9, they are being given the right to apply for passports, to get clearance from the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] or police free of charge. For example, they are going to the Middle East: If they will go to [word indistinct], they can get their passports free.

[Taruc] Overseas employment?

[Maceda] Yes. Those are the provisions. In short, I am trying to show that we are thinking of all the alternatives and they should not say that 80,000 are involved. In my estimate, *it's closer to 20,000 maximum.*

[Taruc] Mr. Senator, it means that all the proposed laws pertain to preparations for the withdrawal of the American military bases?

[Maceda] That is what the President should do. She should call everybody, senators and congressmen, to discuss the alternative legislation we should pass so as to solve this problem.

[Taruc] What about the bases conversion plan allegedly pending in the Senate? Is it gone?

[Maceda] Well, if my proposal is approved *this will take the place of that* because what they want is something like a national authority which cannot assure the people of Central Luzon will be the ones to benefit from that. The advantage of my proposal is that the governing board of this Metro Olongapo and Metro Angeles Authority shall be composed of *three from the province of Zambales, three from the province of Olongapo [as heard], three from the workers' union inside the base.* So they themselves will implement their programs. If it will be a base land conversion authority from the top. It might end up hiring relatives and make it into a 'relative incorporated'.

[Taruc] Have you made a request to certify your proposal as urgent or asked the members of the lower and upper houses for immediate approval of the said proposal?

[Maceda] That is what I am planning to do on Monday. *As soon as the vote is formalized, we should not also anticipate that. I will do that. I will send these proposals to the president for certification.*

[passage omitted]

[Taruc] Well, we now have Speaker Ramon Mitra, Jr. Mr. Speaker, good morning.

[Mitra] Good morning Joe.

[Taruc] Maybe you have listened to this package of bills explained by Senator Maceda. May we get your reaction as head of Congress.

[Mitra] Maybe Senator Maceda failed to see that there is a House resolution pending in the Senate on a comprehensive program for base conversion. It's with them. We have approved that long before. If they're looking for alternatives for the bases it's all there contained in that. Even though we are in favor of ratification, we have an alternative program for the use of the bases because what we have failed to discuss Joe is, what are we going to do with those bases? We have already taken back five and only one remains...

[Taruc, interrupting] Subic.

[Mitra] Only Subic. Now we have a plan for the use of all those, including Subic, which we submitted to them in the Senate. So if possible, Senator Maceda, please have that located....give the amendments so we can modify it and have something we can use right away.

[passage omitted] [Taruc loses telephone contact with Mitra; Mitra arrives at the studio after the commercial break]

[Taruc] Friends, Speaker Ramon Mitra has just arrived here in the studio. Okay, now that you are here Mr. Speaker, may we know, *as of date, as of this very hour,* what is your reaction about developments in the discussions about the U.S.-Republic of the Philippines Treaty?

[Mitra] There is no life in the treaty if we are to discuss the original version because they decided to reject that outright. But let us not give up on this. There might still be something left we can do such as this formula which was published today. We might be able to pursue this three to five years withdrawal by them by way of an agreement, an executive agreement. Maybe *if taken into account,* [passage indistinct] let's complete this, a compromise agreement until we can have a new Senate. The next Senate might have another mood. This is if the Americans will agree to put matters into this kind of an arrangement while they are withdrawing. Maybe we can resolve this. There are senators who oppose this who are now willing to discuss the possibility of extending the American withdrawal period. And maybe, with a new Senate, there could be a new sentiment and we can have a renegotiation.

[Taruc] One point about this proposed three to five year withdrawal period is that there is no mention of any compensation regarding this continued use of the military bases.

[Mitra] Never mind the compensation Joe. I have said this before, that maybe this is the hindrance to all these talks because there is a greater thing involved in this—the good relationship between the United States and the Philipiines. The $203 million is little compared to the things tied to this agreement, such as the garments quota, a favorable balance of trade, and our relationship with multilateral financial institutions controlled by the Americans, and our continuing good relationship with America. We don't have to destroy all these. So that amount, maybe we can just set it aside. Just like what

Senator Saguisag has said, that might be the one thing jeopardizing the position of the Philippines. The Americans might think that ...[Mitra changes thought] these past days, they might be making negative statements already. They might think that this is the only basis of the Filipino decision. For me, I already agree to put that thing aside, and let us talk of the more essential things in our relations with America.

[passage omitted] [Taruc] So what is the trend of this treaty being discussed and debated in the Senate? Will this be set aside first Mr. Speaker?

[Mitra] It will be set aside for awhile, and then maybe afterwards we can make a new treaty. And I heard the Americans are not opposed to, this kind of change in the discussions. Before it was published that the Americans do not want to change....[Mitra changes thought] no more renegotiation. Even without a renegotiation we can have a new document and this is what I will discuss.

[Taruc] Do you plan to tell President Aquino of your outright support for the proposal for a three to five-year phaseout period for the U.S military bases which will be stipulated in an executive agreement?

[Mitra] My position here Joe is that whatever decision we arrive at—I mean all of us Filipinos take one stand—I agree on this. It is important that we have a united voice because if we are divided on this, we won't have that strength to talk to our American friends. So, let us look for a reasonable consensus. It is not right that only one side has to be heard and followed. It is impossible to have unanimity but it is up to the partners if they can give and take on this issue. There just has to be a consensus on give and take. This is the kind of government which we are adopting. The common denominator of it is that which is in the interest of the country. Let us set aside the stubbornness of some of our colleagues and find that way in which we can arrive at a consensus to have a unified voice so that our American friends listen to us.

[Taruc] Mr. Speaker, let me continue my question on the proposal for a three to five-year phaseout period under an executive agreement. One worry about this is that the Senate may not act on the treaty as of 16 September 1991, the Americans may construe this as a sign that the Filipinos are scared, that they had not acted on the treaty or pursued the treaty's rejection.

[Mitra] The message to them would be that the Filipinos do not want to reject the treaty. The Filipinos do not want to collide with them head on. The Filipinos want to maintain their sense of pride and find ways to accommodate our agreement. This is why even our senators who are rejecting the treaty are still listening as of now. Their minds are open. I heard Senator Maceda earlier and I think that if Ernie [Maceda] can see a good arrangement which we can arrive at we can count on him to be with us in the formation of a consensus. This should be the message that should reach the Americans, not that the Filipinos are scared. The thing is the Filipinos are still finding ways with which to reach a settlement. I think that it is important that we Filipinos who are not united at present should form a united stand, then we talk to them. For as long as we are divided we are weak. We will not have the force needed to talk to our American friends. This is the reason Joe, why in the past, when you asked me about my stand on the military bases I did not want to issue one, because while our panel and theirs were negotiating I did not want the Americans to suspect that the Filipinos did not have one voice on this. But I have to give you one now because this issue is already pending in the Senate and I have given our sentiments to the senators. Let us not think that just because they are against the treaty that they are no longer thinking about the interests of the nation. To them that is what is in the interests of the nation, and vice versa. They should be taking the same attitude toward us who support the treaty. With this, we can find a way to accommodate the sentiments of the two sides and then we can present this to the Americans. I think the Americans will listen because in the past they have said: *It's their treaty. Take it or leave it.* I talked to some friends in the State Department who also have influence there and they said that if the new talks are reasonable they will listen. We should not be pressured to vote on this now. My colleagues in Congress, I think, will agree that we hold sessions so that the Senate may have a legal authority to continue its session and so that we can adopt an acceptable formula. There is a formula for this.

[Taruc] You know Mr. Speaker, it would have been better if the Senators could see some initiative from the U.S. Government in response to this proposal for an executive agreement. Have you not heard of any support from the U.S. authorities on this initiative which is meant to settle the problem?

[Mitra] There is nothing official. But there are unofficial talks on what is going on right now. Many of them do not want to ruin our relationship. As I was telling Ambassador Pelaez a while ago, if it is possible to tell the Americans that when they speak they should not make it appear that it is us who should be grateful, that they want to stay. This is not America's official position. This is published in the newspapers because this a newsworthy position. Like here, there are those who say, Americans go home. But this is not the government's official stand but that of a very few. I hope this does not govern our talks. There are men of goodwill on both sides which we can count on finding a common denominator. [sentence as heard]

[Taruc] Mr. Speaker, others have different perceptions in relation to the treaty—the treaty's title being the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security. But the talks now are centered on the military bases. What about the friendship and cooperation they are talking about?

[Mitra] *This treaty embraces the entire fabric of Philippine- American relations.* You can not separate the goodwill which we are seeking. If we reject it this goodwill is as good as dead. We do not know what the damage would be on the relationship. Our leaders are saying that this is separate. We cannot say that. For them, this is the most important thing in the Philippines. We asked them before about their being champions of human rights, their investments here. But these are nothing when compared to their military bases here. They need these. If you look at their defense perimeter from Fiji, Australia, Indonesia, Philippines, Formosa, Japan, [word indistinct]. Without the Philippines you have to move their defense perimeter to the California coast. So this is very important to them. [passage omitted]

## President Aquino Holds News Conference 17 Sep

### Part One

*HK1709080491 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0614 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[News conference with Philippine President Corazon Aquino with Malacanang press corps; moderator not identified—in English, live or recorded, monitored in progress, place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Good afternoon, Your Excellency. Do you feel a bit hurt with the antibases senators because of their stand [words indistinct] repercussions to some of our countrymen, Your Excellency?

[Aquino] A little, do I feel hurt?

[Reporter] A little hurt, Your Excellency.

[Aquino] Well, let me put it this way. Perhaps I was disappointed, but insofar as being hurt is concerned, I was not hurt.

[Reporter] What do you think will happen to our country's relationship with the U.S., and how are we going to cope, Your Excellency?

[Aquino] Well, in fact, I have said that we will continue maintaining the friendly relationship between the Philippines and the United States. And, if you know, we have almost 2 million FIlipino-Americans now. I think that will help contribute and maintain the friendly relationship between the two countries.

[Moderator] Marichu.

[Marichu] Mrs. President, yesterday the bases are [word indistinct] between the pros and the antis, there is a comment, an observation that the treaty is closed, since you have a plan to conduct a referendum, will you, Mrs. President, at least initiate or ask the U.S. Government to renegotiate the treaty before you submit it to a referendum?

[Aquino] No. There are no plans to renegotiate at this time. And I have said before that it was not at first a treaty, but I consider the advantages of a treaty far outweigh the disadvantgages. So, it is in that light that we will again present the matter to the Filipino people and ask them to vote. We have not yet prepared the resolution which we will present to the people.

[Marichu] May we know what's the latest update on your request to U.S. President George Bush on the debt relief?

[Aquino] Well, if you know, our Governor Cuisia and Secretary Estanislao have come back from their talks with our creditors, and they were able to come back with actually the best package ever. Now, it is in the implementation of this matter where we will need again the help of the United States Government, because Secretary Estanislao explained the United States does hold immense influence in the multilateral institutions. So, I am hoping that in spite of the initial rejection of the senators that we would still be getting the kind of assistance that I am asking for from the United States Government and from our other creditors.

[Marichu] Ma'am, my last question is: Where do you base your perception that the people, the majority of the people, uphold the bases treaty?

[Aquino] Well, judging from all of the resolutions and the letters that have come to us and to the senators. As I mentioned in my statement the other night, the vice president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority of the congressmen, governors, mayors, and all of the major and important sectors in our society have openly expressed support for the treaty, and even leaders of the opposition have expressed support for the treaty. But in the end, I guess the best way to find out is through a referendum. So, we will get an actual count of how many are for or against the treaty.

[Moderator] Maritess.

[Maritess] Ma'am, may we know where do you intend to get the money for the referendum? I understand that you are going to spend about 350 million [Philippine] pesos.

[Aquino] We are still studying whether it would be good to just hold this simultaneously with the elections of next year so that we could save on the expenses.

[Maritess] Some have criticized you for allegedly sowing seeds of division between antibases and pro-bases advocates in the country. Senator Shahani in her speech last night said that such a spectacle of fighting Filipinos over the continuous stay of the military bases should have been avoided. What can you say about this?

[Aquino] Well, it is not a question of fighting against each other but of being true to ones belief. And this is precisely why we live under a democracy so that each one will be free to express his opinions and his beliefs without fear of any repercussions whatsoever.

[Maritess] Ma'am, may I have one more question? How do you think would history judge you on the bases issue? Last night Senate President Salonga congratulated antibases senators for mustering political will to remove what he said was the last vestige of American colonialism in the country and some are saying that you might be remembered as the first president who rallied her people ironically to prevent foreign troops from leaving her sovereign country.

[Aquino] Well, first of all, let me say what I said in the very beginning during the exploratory talks. While it is true the matter of the U.S. facilities on our bases is a very important matter, it is not the be all and end all of our society, of the Filipino nation. So, I think that while it is true I will be judged on my position with regard to the bases, I don't think it would be confined solely to that. I think I will be judged on whether I was able to restore democracy. I would be judged on whether I lived true to my commitment to the Constitution. There will be so many other things.

As I said, the matter of the bases is just a tiny segment of the entire Philippine spectrum, and I would like for all of us to consider it as such. It is important, but as I said it is not the be all and end all of the Filipino nation.

[Moderator] Restie

[Restie] Mrs. President, last Sunday you came out with a statement on the "Magtanong sa Pangulo" [Ask the President] program saying that we need some revenue-raising measures in the event that the treaty is rejected. Are you sending a signal to Congress that they should now act more decisively on the tax measures you have sent over the past two years?

[Aquino] Yes. In fact, I am very pleased with the report that at least on the part of the House of Representatives, they have already been able to pass one specific tax measure with regard to the professionals' income tax returns, and this has been submitted to the Senate also. There have been other revenue enhancement measures which are now on second reading, and hopefully when Congress resumes session, these matters will be addressed. I will have to make a strong appeal to the senators in particular to ensure that we have these revenue enhancement measures passed, so that our concerns, especially with regard to Mount Pinatubo, will be addressed by the generation of these funds.

[Restie] One more question, Mrs. President. Between now and the time that there will be Filipinos [words indistinct] will have to think about the withdrawal process, I mean, how will the special operations be phased in, I mean the Philippine component into the conversion plan, meantime that the referendum is not yet in effect?

[Aquino] Well, even now, as reported in the Cabinet meeting, like what we have done with the bases that have been returned to us, as in the case of John Hay which has been under the control of the Department of Tourism and to be assisted by the Department of National Defense, we shall be doing the same thing for Clark Air Base. It has been recommended that the Department of Transportation and Communication be the lead agency again to be assisted by the Department of National Defense.

[Restie] Briefly, Mrs. President, how is the state of John Hay over the past few months?

[Aquino] Well, from all reports coming to me, it has gone along very well, and, in fact, it is the recommendation of Del Lazaro that it would appear that the best system to follow is to make one agency solely responsible for the maintainance and operation of the facilities that have been returned to us.

[Moderator] Charo.

[Charo] Mrs. President, what steps will you take to make sure the referendum will not lead to a perversion of the people's will? When are you going to hold a massive information drive before your referendum?

[Aquino] Well, that is expected. Under the law, we will first have to file a petition, and in order to file the petition, we will need 10 percent of the number of registered voters, which we estimate to be 10 percent of 30 million, or three million signatures. And also there is a direct provision saying that at least three percent of each legislative district should be represented in this signature gathering. After that the Comelec [Commission on Election] will decide whether the petition is sufficient to warrant their acceptance of such a petition. Then this will be published in the newspapers, and after that within a period of 45 days, or not more than 90 days, the Comelec will decide on when the referendum will take place.

[Charo] Mrs. President, if the referendum will not be timed with the national elections, are you thinking of tapping the private sector in getting the funds needed for the referendum?

[Aquino] Under the law, the money should be coming from my contingency fund or else there should be a separate appropriations, appropriations measure.

[Charo] Thank you, ma'am.

[Moderator] Gwen.

[Gwen] Good afternoon, ma'am. Last Sunday you said that you are going to send a letter to President Bush [words indistinct].

[Aquino] Well, in fact the letters are being prepared. I should be ready to sign them this afternoon. But even before writing to him, I have also written to certain senators and congressmen in the United States.

[Gwen] May we know what is written there?

[Aquino] Well, I am just informing them of what has happened in our country with the rejection by the Senate of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security. I am also telling them that there is an option open to us, and that is the matter of the people's initiative and referendum under Republic Act 6735. I am also asking them for continued assistance in the face of the continuing destruction wrought by Mount Pinatubo.

[Gwen] Senator Saguisag said he can deliver the 12 antitreaty senators in this proposal to give the bases, military facilities, three more years without pay. Will you not change your mind or would this affect your earlier decision to reject this proposal?

[Aquino] I think that is already all over and done with. In fact, when I have talked to the pro-bases senators, they were against such a move. What I understand is even the antibases senators were not completely in agreement with the Saguisag proposal.

[Gwen] Ma'am, last question. [words indistinct] what assurance can you give?

[Aquino] Well, in fact, in the Constitution, they have members of Congress to state the exceptions to this people's initiative and referendum. Congress can very easily just come up with exceptions, because in the Republic Act 6735, there are only two mentioned exceptions. So if the senators and Congress then believe that in order to safeguard or in order to ensure that not all matters will fall under Republic Act 6735, they can always enact new laws which will amend 6735.

## Part Two

*HK1709105591 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0828 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[News conference by Philippine President Corazon Aquino with Malacanang press corps; moderator not identified—in English, live or recorded, monitored in progress; italicized passages in Tagalog]

[Text] [Reporter] After the referendum and the result of the referendum is positive, what will be the next step in order to [word indistinct] effect the treaty?

[Aquino] Well, this is precisely why Secretary Drilon will be meeting with my legal advisers so that all of these matters can be properly discussed. And so that ...[changes thought] on the legal issue, we will not have to be taking unnecessary...[changes thought] This is the first time that the matter of people's initiative and referendum will take place. So, it is, I consider it really an apolitical issue, but of course, there are legal issues to be considered on this issue.

[Reporter] Ma'am, during the Cabinet meeting this morning with you, how many alternative measures will be put in place in case a referendum proves futile or if the result is not positive?

[Aquino] Well, I have already said that in so far as the Bases Conversion Authority is concerned, because as you know Congress still has not passed that law which would give the authority to a committee, which will take care of the Bases Land Conversion Authority as proposed by President Abueva of UP [University of the Philippines], who was the chairman of the Legislative-Executive Bases Council [sentence as heard]. However, whatever it is that we can already do at this moment, we shall already be pushing forward, as in the case of John Hay and the other military bases that have been returned to the Philippine Government.

[Reporter] Thank you ma'am.

[Moderator] [name indistinct]

[Reporter] Good afternoon, Mrs. President. Yesterday, you talked to a foreign correspondent, we only want to ask why the foreign correspondent was heard before the Filipinos? Is the U.S. more important?

[Aquino] *You are wrong there. Even before the senators voted, I preempted them. I spoke to our people to let them know what we can do because at that time, Sunday night, I was almost certain that this treaty would be defeated. So, you were wrong to say that I listened to the American audience first. I took care of the Philippine audience first.*

[Reporter] *May we know what was their treatment of what was discussed?*

[Aquino] *By whom?*

[Reporter] *By the foreign correspondents.*

[Aquino] *They knew then that our senators had rejected the bases treaty, and asked what could have been the reasons our senators voted for the rejection of this treaty. So, I told them that some of the senators said the duration is too long while some said the compensation is too little. And some said they no longer want any foreigners in our bases. That's what I told them. I also told them that we are studying the possibility of holding a referendum.*

[Reporter] Last question, ma'am. How do you respond to your critics charge that if there were no transported participants not that many people would have attended the rally, Mrs. President?

[Aquino] *You know, these kinds of accusations do not merit response. I have friends who wrote me that they were angry because they were not just transported to the place for the sake of physically being there. So, they said that it should be better if the people who were there themselves prove this is not true.*

[Moderator] Freddie.

[Freddie] Last night, the military released more rebel officers, soldiers from detention, and placed them under the custody of their senior officers. Do you approve of this? Isn't this breaking the discipline of the Armed Forces? And there were rumors that the military has been restive over the bases issue and were only prevented from launching another possible coup because of the referendum proposal, ma'am?

[Aquino] In fact, yesterday, I talked with General Abadia in connection with the release of the rebel military, and this afternoon, there is a meeting going on in Aguinaldo, together with Secretary De Villa, and the processess that have been taking place during the past two or three months are now being reviewed. And what I was asking from General Abadia was to ensure that first of all the activities of these released of these officers and men are closely monitored. And I want reports based on the monitoring activities of their senior officers.

[Freddie] *Ma'am, the antibases senators like Rene Saguisag and Senator Agapito Aquino, could they still count on your support if they run in the elections?*

[Aquino, laughs] *Maybe what we should say about that is I should ask first who wants my support because I don't shower this on everybody. We have to know whether they want my support or not. It is still too early to say. No one has approached me for my support yet.*

[Valderama] Good afternoon, Mrs. President. I am Dita Valderama of DZYR. You've been saying in the past that the bases agreement is but a small portion in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security with the U.S. Do you think that it is a fair arrangement that the 10-year extended stay of the U.S. facilities on our land is put together in a treaty that charts our relations with the U.S. in the next 10 years?

And if it is really just a small part of our relationship with the U.S., why is the government wasting so much time, effort, and even money, and you are even calling for the first ever people's initiative, Mrs. President?

[Aquino] Well because our problems have been compounded by Mount Pinatubo. As you know, even now, more and more private properties and public infrastructures are being destroyed by the lahar. And the worst part is that we can not even start on the reconstruction of certain school buildings, certain bridges, because we still do not know where the lahar will be going to next and where the damage will again be quite enormous. So, my position is that our people are already suffering under all of these hardships. I do not want to make it harder for them. If I am just concerned about myself, probably, I would not do anything anymore at this time because I am assured that the greater problems which could probably face our country would be coming after my term. But I want to ensure that the Filipino people will have a much better life in that whoever will succeed me will also have more difficult time than what I was staked with when I first became president. So, whatever I am doing now, I do because I truly believe that this is necessary in order to improve the lives of our people and in order to ensure that the future would also hold better promise and to ensure that a better life will be had for our people.

[Valderama] So ma'am, it has become a fair arrangement because of the present circumstances brought about by Pinatubo?

[Aquino] Not only Mount Pinatubo. We have to modernize our AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. I mean that is part of the modernization program. Now, in the treaty, we will be getting $203 million a year. If we do not get that, then we still have to modernize our military. It is not as if we can just abandon our military, because we need it both for internal and external defense. Now, I would not want to be getting from the budgets of the other departments just to addresss the needs of the military, because under our Constitution, it is the Department of Education that should get the biggest slice of the national pie. So, we have to look for ways and means whereby we can address the concerns, not only of the military, but more importantly of the great bulk of our people. We have to address the education, the health needs. And right now, our very serious concern is the rising unemployment also because of Mount Pinatubo. So, we have a situation where, as Mayor Gordon said, many of the people in Zambales have already lost their means of livelihood because of Mount Pinatubo. They are more or less, well, those who have relatives who are working in Subic are depending on them to help them through this crisis. Now, those that are in Subic will also be losing their jobs. So it is one difficulty compounded by another difficulty. Anyway, I agree with almost every Filipino that the bases will have to go. Also, that is why these will be the last 10 years, and during those 10 years, we will be better able to prepare, so that our goal of self reliance will be there much sooner, and also for our people to be ensured that they have brighter prospects. So, I think the 10 years, not only as the withdrawal, but more importantly as a preparation for us in order to make available to our people a better life.

[Valderama] Ma'am, how much in particular can we get through this treaty that will go for the rehabilitation of the Pinatubo disaster?

[Aquino] Well aside from that, I mentioned in, I think during the "Magtanong sa Pangulo," [Ask the President] Secretary Estanislao was tasked to already seek assistance from Athens. And in particular, we have requested for a $200 million commodity loan from the Japanese Government. Last week, I met with the president, who is also chairman, of the OECF [Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund] and he told me that they have received our request and they will prepare to send a mission here to inspect and to give a report to the OECF in Tokyo so that they could make a decision with regard to our $200 million commodity loan fund request.

[Valderama] Ma'am, but Japan recently...

[Aquino, interrupting] Last question, otherwise we will be here forever.

[Valderama] Okay, I am taking the last question. Ma'am, I think Japan has threatened to cancel the $960 million jumbo loan if the treaty is rejected. Are we going to...

[Aquino, interrupting] No. They have not threatened us with that. I don't know where you got that idea.

[Valderama] From the newspapers ma'am. Thank you, ma'am.

[Aquino] But they have not said that.

[Moderator] Ernie. One question and follow up, okay.

[Ernie] *Good afternoon, Mrs. President. Its quite obvious that the Americans abandoned us before the treaty was* *rejected. We have been fighting each other. I didn't hear anything from their side. So I want to ask if, now that the treaty has been rejected, you have been in touch with the president or anybody from the U.S.? Any reaction from them?* [Aquino] Yes. Both Secretary Drilon and Secretary Manglapus have been talking with Ambassador Wisner, and as I mentioned earlier, I have sent some letters to American senators and congressmen. What I would like is for our trade, you know, not to suffer any reduction, but on the contrary I hope that the U.S. market will be more accessible to our export. And this morning in our Cabinet meeting, the Department of Trade and Industry has already advised us of tneir current plans to have access to other markets. Of course the United States is our biggest market for our exports but we looking to other markets as well.

[Ernie] *Following up to my question, before the treaty was rejected, the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney,* said that they will go away. They will pull out the moment that it is rejected. Rear Admiral Mercer said something to that effect—something like by April they will be out of Subic. I was wondering why they have not made any move or any step toward that direction?

[Aquino] *They said that if the Philippine people do not like them anymore they will leave. Now, because of what I said that we are studying the possibility of calling for a referendum, that there is still one option remaining that might give them the chance to remain here. But if this is also rejected by a referendum, then there will be what we call an orderly withdrawal.*

[Ernie] *So that is the only time that they will leave?*

[Aquino] *That's how it will be because you cannot ask them to leave now because what if the Philippine people decided to let them stay. Their pullout is not just an ordinary departure. Unlike us, if we move to another house, we will just put our things in some bags or your personal belongings could be easily transferred. But since they have huge and sophisticated instruments, it would take some time and they will spend quite a lot to tranfer these things.*

[Moderator] Tino Rejano will ask the last question.

[Reporter] Your excellency, we have withdrawn the notice terminating the 1988 Manglapus-Shultz Agreement last May. In this regard, may we know what the legal basis is for the continued stay of the Americans right now, despite the rejection of the bases treaty and the constitutional provision on the ban on foreign forces here in the country after 16 September.

[Aquino] This is with regard to the Ramos-Rusk Agreement and according to my legal advisers in the matter of an international agreement it is an agreement between two countries and it [changes thought] I think it holds sway over other local or domestic laws.

[Reporter] In this point Mrs. President did we invoke the Ramos-Rusk Agreement?

[Aquino] Yes, the fact that Secretary Manglapus had withdrawn the letter which he had presented to the American panel before stating the termination of the U.S. military facilities on our bases and now going back to the Ramos-Rusk Agreement.

[Moderator] Ma'am, they are requesting for one last question from DJ Santa Ana.

[Santa Ana] Good Afternoon Mrs. President. Clarification on the $200 million loan for financial assistance from the Japanese OECF...

[Aquino, interrupting] It's a commodity loan.

[Santa Ana] Is this tied to the the bases treaty and...

[Aquino, interrupting] No!

[Santa Ana] Will this be used for Pinatubo?

[Aquino] It will be used primarily for Pinatubo. What happened is we will identify for them whatever commodities we will need from them. Now, we sell this either to the private sector or to the government agencies and the money that will be realized from this commodity loan will now be used for the Mount Pinatubo rehabilitation.

[Santa Ana] Ma'am, if ever the treaty does not really pass, are you still confident creditor banks will give us substantial debt relief and we will still be considered as a good friend of the Western nation?

[Aquino] Well in fact this morning, Secretary Estanislao reported to us that the French Government has initiated what they refer to as Debt for Aid Package. This in particular is with reference to Mount Pinatubo. You know, we have been asking many of our friends to help us because of the Mount Pinatubo disaster. So, they will be in a sense giving us aid for Mount Pinatubo by either reducing our debts or forgiving our debts. It is France that has taken the lead in this.

[Unidentified reporter] One last question. Has any other country given this similar indication?

[Aquino] Well they were just representing. I understand from Secretary Estanislao that we just received the communication yesterday from the French Government and I would like to believe that this will be presented to other governments or other creditors of ours. It would be as I said a debt for aid package and in reference to the disaster and destruction caused by Mount Pinatubo.

## Aftermath of Defeat of U.S. Bases Treaty

### Salonga Declares Rejection

*HK1709072291 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1129 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Speech by Senate President Jovito Salonga declaring the rejection of the Philippine-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security during the Senate deliberation—live, in English; italicized passages in Tagalog]

[Text] *The time of truth has come. And I think today, we write a shining chapter of our history.* I recall it was around this time 19 years ago, to be more precise in September 1972, when Mr Marcos imposed martial law and declared that for as long as he was in power, Americans need not worry, U.S. military bases would stay in the Philippines.

There was not (any wind of protest) from Washington. And countless Filipinos began to wonder, how about the assurances of American presidents that U.S. bases in the Philippines were for the defense of the free world and for our democratic way of life. The need to maintain the U.S. bases in the Philippines explains why the U.S. supported the corrupt repressive Marcos dictatorship for almost 14 years. Without U.S. acquiescence, Marcos could not have imposed martial law. Without increasing U.S. military and economic support, the Marcos dictatorship would have collapsed after a few years.

But today, we have finally summoned the political will to stand up and end 470 years of foreign military presence here in the Philippines. [applause] To be sure, this decision is not without its cost. There will be temporary dislocations and harships especially in Central Luzon. But I think... Mr President, we should learn the lesson we should have learned long, long ago, namely: No nation can become truly free without sacrifice.

The trouble really is that sometimes we want freedom and independence without threat and without tears. But there is no other way. *Thank God that on this issue we did not go through a cruel and bloody war. Our friends say: You have not experienced any hardship. Have pity on us who lost our jobs.* Unemployment is a big problem indeed and we sympathize. It is because of our sensitivity to these problems that one of us on his own initiative proposed a three-year phased withdrawal from Subic. So this problem as well as other problems in Central Luzon and elsewhere can be attended to during that period of adjustment which will allow for a smooth transition. But as the nation knows, some of our distinguished colleagues in the palace shot down this pro-poor proposal for political reasons.

But entirely apart from this proposal, what will operate beginning tomorrow, September 17 is Article 7 Section 3 of the Manglapus-Shultz Agreement. That section reads as follows: Upon the final termination of the use by the Government of the United States of the facilities, the United States and the Republic of the Philippines will take appropriate measures as they shall jointly determine to ensure a smooth transition with respect to custody and control of the facilities and in order to minimize any disruptive (acts) of such termination.

Thus, the way is now open to a smooth transfer of Subic from the American military to Filipino hands so that with the cooperation and goodwill of the United States, Filipinos can as soon as possible service and repair foreign vessels including American vessels on a commercial basis.

Let me now be a little personal by way of answer to the argument that we have not experienced suffering. I recall that as a young man of 21, and I'd like to believe I am still young today [laughter], I joined the underground resistance in 1942, was eventually captured, then repeatedly tortured near the public plaza in Pasig in the presence of my father; transferred to Fort Santiago into three other jails, then after indescribable sufferings sentenced by a Japanese military tribunal to 15 years of hard labor in Muntinlupa.

*So, I am not just the humble president of this Senate, but I am also a former convict from Muntinlupa.* I was later released during the foundation day of Japan but that is another story.

When Marcos imposed martial law in September 1972, I was among the earliest to oppose it openly and publicly. I handled the cases of well-known as well as obscure political detainees. I was persecuted, arrested and thrown into the same isolation room where Ninoy Aquino had been imprisoned for more than seven and a half years of his memorable life. I recall that in the early days of martial law, we were only a few fighting the Marcos dictatorship. *We capitalized on our lives, not just our jobs; the accusations of our friends seem unreasonable and untrue.*

Many friends to whom we owe debts of gratitude are bound by ties of *camaraderie* had called us from here and from abroad or approached us so we would change our vote from no to yes to this one-sided, unconscionable treaty. To them I said: *I owe you a great deal of gratitude and hope to repay you someday, but I will never put at stake the interest and freedom of our motherland. You may be pro-bases, but look at this agreement, our country will greatly lose and the Filipinos are treated unfairly.*

I would like to thank the many students, teachers, priests, pastors and nuns, members of the NGO's [non-government organizations], and cause-oriented groups who have come to this Senate to cheer us up with their parting words: Stand fast Senator, do not lose courage. Our hope is in you. Do not let us down. I have thought we are [word indistinct] who are against this treaty had only a few supporters.

But thanks to the mass media, independent, responsible, and objective *in that so suddenly the antibases treaty supporters in the country dramatically grew.* [applause] In any case, let me say to them, thank you for giving us your support. But even if we were in the pitiful minority which does not seem to be the case today, questions of right and wrong are not decided by [word indistinct] temporary majorities.

In the first referendum as recorded in the New Testament, given a choice between Barabbas and Jesus Christ, the crowd shouted: Crucify him, referring to Jesus. And there is no indication that our Lord got even one vote in the first electoral exercise conducted by Pontius Pilate. [applause]

But when we are alone, we ask ourselves: Am I right? Could I be wrong? In the end, we live with our conscience, everyone of us. None of us here in the Senate, not even the president, can escape the unerring judgment of history.

I realize, Mr President, that the nation is divided. We in the Senate are divided. Even the pro-bases senators are apparently divided among themselves about their adherence to this one-sided, anachronistic treaty. Senator Letty Shahani, the distinguished chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has given a critical yes to this treaty, obviously because of the defects she just pointed out in her speech today. Senator Santanina Rasul wrote her very grave reservations on the Resolution of Concurrence. Senator Alberto Romulo said he was against the treaty before because it was momentably deficient, probably insensitive, and purposely vague. And Senator Alvarez delivered a thoughtful privilege speech against the treaty for which he will be more remembered. In international law, a critical yes with amendments and reservations is actually a polite no. [applause]

*So the truth is that over 12 disciples of freedom are againt the bases treaty. The pro-bases have joined us.* [applause]

All are apparently agreed that this is a fraud, defective treaty. And I wish it were possible we could follow Senator Pimentel's proposal for us to declare a unanimous no to him, this divided nation. [applause]

In fact I understand that even the members of Cory's cabinet are also hopelessly divided. [applause] Mr. President, I think all of us are engaged in a search. A search for the soul of this nation. A quest for the best in the Filipino character. A search for the true Filipino spirit, which summon the memories of those we honor. From Jose Rizal to Andres Bonifacio, from Abad Santos to Ninoy Aquino. Their collective message even on the eve of their death was one of hope not of fear; of faith not of doubt; of confidence in the capacity of the Filipino to suffer and overcome not of which unwillingness to scan the rigors of freedom and independence. Those who have spoken before me have examined this treaty pro and con. I shall not repeat, I shall not belabor the arguments of those who like me are against this treaty.

I look at this treaty once more, it is entitled a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security. But when we read the text closely and analyze its implications, it does not strike me as a treaty of friendship. It is actually a treaty of surrender. It is not a treaty of cooperation. It is a treaty of capitulation. It is not a treaty of security. It is a treaty of greater insecurity.

Ships and aircrafts in concept carrying nuclear weapons can come in without the approval and even without the knowledge of the Philippine Government. And may I say now, sea-based nuclear missles according to the best scientific evidence are more dangerous than land-based weapons. The release of land-based nuclear missles is severely limited by a chain of command procedure. All the way up to the President of the United States. In contrast, the firing of seaborne missles is at the discretion only of the commander of each naval vessel.

But really, what is the point of bringing nuclear weapons here when the U.S. is the only remaining superpower in the world today? We are told by my good friend Ambassador Pelaez that even if it is only an executive agreement on the American side, the treaty no matter how one-sided will be registered with the United Nations by the United States. Under Article 102 of the UN Charter, the effect of non registration with the secretariat is that even if [word indistinct] is valid as between the parties, it cannot be invoked before any organ of the United Nations. In any case, registration is of little value to the Philippines since the side letter of President George Bush, which unlike the treaty contains some semblance of obligation on the part of the United States cannot be registered with the United Nations. Only treaties, only international agreements, not side letters qualify for registration.

We have been told that if we reject this treaty, no matter how unjust it may be, the act of rejection will send the wrong signal to Washington. The message is we had better ratify it otherwise we will be punished by Uncle Sam. Once we ratify, even if there are no concrete specific obligations imposed upon the United States by the text of the treaty, the generosity and altruism of the U.S. Government would descend upon our poor nation as a result of our blind act of servility.

Fortunately, we can draw lessons from the words of wisdom of American policy makers themselves from President Dwight Eisenhower who once served under General MacArthur in the Philippines [as heard], he declared in 1958 and I quote: Everything we do in the foreign field has for its basic purpose our own national security, our own national prosperity. We are not doing these things in the foreign field as a matter of altruism and charity, unquote.

From Ambassador Charles Volent, one of the ablest U.S. ambassadors who served here in the late '50's. This is what he reminded his Filipino audience, and I quote: We in the United States Embassy are here in the Philippines to protect American interests. We expect your Filipino officials to protect your own interest, unquote. What a stinging rebuke to many Filipinos who were inclined to believe that they also serve our own interest when they first promote U.S. interest.

The truth of the matter is that for as long as the bases are here, our relations with the United States will not be healthy and normal. If we ask for a higher compensation, they tell us we are mercenaries and our brand of diplomacy a cash-register diplomacy. *Only to find out that after Mount Pinatubo, they would haggle with us below cost value.*

When we told them before Pinatubo that their bases here were the biggest American overseas bases in the world and we should get the compensation we justly deserve, their quick retort was that we should not view this as a real estate transaction but a mutual security arrangement. But after Pinatubo, the whole thing from their perspective became nothing but a real estate transaction.

Why our relations with the United States will never be normal while they have their bases here is truthfully explained by former Ambassador (Alexander Anderhill) who used to be political counselor in Manila from 1968 to 1971. It was under him who advocated their closure long, long ago.

And this is what Anderhill said, I quote: Our relations with the Philippines can never be normal while our bases remain. On the one hand, the bases symbolize their special relationship with us. On the other hand, the bases are also regarded as an affront to Philippine national pride and a symbol of imperfect independence and continuing dependency. In Third World circles, they yearned to join, Anderhill said. The Filipinos are condemned and ostracized because of these bases. And the solatium they now seek, solatium by the way is compensation for injured feelings, the solatium they now seek, they see as modest compensation for the obloquy they suffer on our account, that base relationship also helps to perpetuate in the Philippines a neurotic, manipulated, psychically crippling form of dependency. As a consequence, Anderhill concludes, the Philippines is a country that is difficult to take seriously, unquote.

Only yesterday, Mr. President, as if to refute claims that some Southeast Asian countries want to host U.S. bases, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas stated that Indonesia, the biggest country in Southeast Asia, opposes foreign bases in Southeast Asia. He said: We cannot accept the presence of foreign military bases, and we do not see the benefits of their presence in other countries. They will only raise international tensions, Alatas concluded.

Gentlemen and Ladies of the Senate, isn't it ironic? Isn't it sad that if we ratify this treaty, we would go back to where we were, more than half a century ago? Like this treaty, the Philippine Independence Act of 1934, the Tydings-McDuffy Act, also provided for a 10-year transition period, after which, Philippine independence would be proclaimed and military bases in the Philippines would disappear. We would cease under that act to be colony of the United States. *But now, if we will ratify this treaty, instead of progressing, we will be regressing.* The world has changed since 1947, when we ratified the military bases agreement. The Soviet Union has agreed to the withdrawal of its forces from former communist satellites in Eastern Europe. And the Soviet Union itself today, can hardly be recognized. Both Yeltsin and Gorbachev had pledged to abolish nuclear weapons. Yet, this treaty takes a different tact. It is as if the cold war was not yet over. China rent by restiveness is now a collaborator of the United States. The logic of events therefore, should point to a lessening of war-like postures in Southeast Asia, especially the Philippines.

Long before the eruption of Pinatubo, responsible American officials, aware of the contradictions in Philippine-American relations, have recommended the withdrawal of American bases in the Philippines. George Kennan, the principal architect of American foreign policy after World War II, had advocated in 1948 that the United States without any sentimentality must pondor a theoretically independent Philippines, in order to contain Soviet expansion. But in 1977, at the height of the Marcos dictatorship, Kennan reversed himself and urged immediate, complete, resolute, and wordless withdrawal of U.S. bases in the Philippines. He said: Paying huge annual bribes as a form of hush money to get Filipino leaders quiet and to cause them to accommodate themselves reluctantly, is not a position in which the United States should ever choose to appear.

And after his election as U.S. President, Jimmy Carter declared that human rights would be the centerpiece of American foreign policy. But in his testimony before the U.S. Congress, his own Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, candidly admitted human rights of Filipinos will have to yield to overriding U.S. security considerations for as long as U.S. bases are in the Philippines.

I've stayed long enough in the United States, more than three years in exile after my release from prison, to know that ordinary Americans even do not know where Subic is. They will not even understand the (thing) why we are voting on this one-sided treaty. Even as they could not understand in 1983, why a corrupt, brutal dictatorship, that in their opinion had something to do with the barbaric assassination of Ninoy Aquino, should be supported and aided by their own government, the Government of the United States.

I have no doubt that average Americans known for their generosity of spirit, their decency, and their sense of fair play, would condemn this treaty as unjust and unconscionable, if they only have the chance to read it. As for the well-infornmed Americans in colleges and universities, churches and organizations devoted to peace, disarmament, and international standing, [corrects himself] understanding, and for many Americans who once served as missionaries and [word indistinct], may I say, I have not yet received any letter or message asking us to ratify this treaty. All of them without any exceptions, had manifested their objection to this unjust agreement. The reason is simple. To paraphrase Senator Alvarez, the acts of the Pentagon and the State Department have not always come up to the basic decency and the sense of fairness of the American people.

One last word, I have been warned by well-meaning friends, that my uncompromising stand on this treaty may hurt my chances of becoming president. But I say, no matter gratis and significant consequence, in times of great crises, our martyrs and heroes offered their lives that our people might become truly free. *What is the value of a position compared to the value of people's lives?* I said it before, but I will say it again. After walking through the valley of the shadow of death, twice in my life, titles and positions do not mean that much to me anymore. What is really important, is to be of genuine service to our people, with or without any position in government. [applause]

In our history as a nation, our best years were when we took our destiny in our own hands, and faced the uncertain future with boldness and hope and faith. Those were the times when Filipinos experienced a sense of national renewal and self-respect. The revolution of 1896, the battle for the liberation of the Philippines from 1942 to 1945, the struggle for freedom during the darkest years of martial law and dictatorship culminating in the mountain pickets billions of EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos] in February 1986, how can we ever, ever forget these high moments in the life of this nation?

September 16, 1991 may well be the day, when we in this Senate, sound the soul, the true spirit of this nation because we muster the courage and the will to declare the end of foreign military presence in the Philippines and help pave the way to lasting peace here and in the world. Blessed are the peacemakers, our Lord said in His breathless sermon on the mount, blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. Therefore, I vote no to this treaty. And, if it were only possible, I would vote 203 million times no. [applause] I also vote a resounding yes to the resolution of nonconcurrence. Thank you and long live the Filipino country. [cheers and applause]

### Referendum Said Unconstitutional

*HK1709035891 Quezon City MALAYA in English 17 Sep 91 pp 1, 6*

[By Desiree Carlos, Romy Tangbawan, and Jodeal Cadacio]

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga yesterday said the holding of a referendum to overturn the Senate rejection of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Treaty Friendship, Security and Cooperation is an expensive exercise that violates the Constitution.

He said the constitutional provision is clear: A treaty may only be subjected to a referendum following ratification by the Senate.

Salonga was interviewed during a break at yesterday's voting which saw the rejection of the treaty.

Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, co-author of the Senate resolution rejecting the treaty, told the Kapihan sa Manila Hotel [breakfast at Manila Hotel] he doubts Congress would appropriate the funds for the referendum since "no money can be used for wasteful purposes."

"It's an expensive way to express one's pique," he said.

Invoking Republic Act 6735 or the Initiative and Referendum Act [RA], Mrs. Aquino announced in a television broadcast Sunday that a referendum will be conducted despite the Senate rejection of the bases treaty.

Under RA 6735, any issue can be put to a referendum upon the petition of at least 12 per cent of registered voters nationwide. The petition must be supported by at least 3 per cent of the registered voters in every legislative district.

Another Kapihan guest, former Sen. Arturo Tolentino who is a constitutionalist, said the only applicable constitutional provision is the transitory which calls for the ratification by the Senate before the holding of referendum.

Anti-bases Sen. Teofisto Guingona said the constitutional provision on people's initiative was incorporated specifically for local ordinances.

"It is clear in the Constitution the power yo ratify is in the hands of the Senate," he added.

Rep. Wilfredo Caingle (LDP [Struggle of the Filipino Democrat], Zamboanga del Sur) vice chairman of both House committees on suffrage and electoral reforms and constitutional amendments, also said Senate concurrence is required by the Constitution before referendum can be called.

Former Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo described the referendum as "a clear attempt to short-circuit the Constitution.

Arroyo, a leading human rights lawyer during the Marcos regime and a close adviser of Mrs. Aquino during the early days of her administration, said that by trying to "twist the Constitution, the Aquino administration is repeating a Marcosian practice."

"When you start tinkering with the Constitution, there will be no end to that," he said. "Walang katapusan [no end]. Imagine if there's no finality of decisions, you can reopen everything."

Former Economic Planning Secretary Solitan Monsod said the referendum "is a distortion of the basic principles behind the (law) on people initiative."

Jose Nolledo, a member of the 1986 Constitutional Commission, described as "erroneous" Mrs. Aquino's reliance on RA6735 in her call for a referendum. "President Aquino was ill-advised," he said.

He said the referendum contemplated under RA6735 refers to the power of the electorate to approve or reject a legislation.

Nolledo said a treaty, unless it has been ratified, is not a legislation; neither is it a statute. Therefore, there is nothing for the people to approve or reject.

Lawyer Rene Cayetano said RA6735 "merely lays down the procedures and manners by which a system of initiative and referendum can be held; it is not a source of power."

Cayetano said RA6735 covers only ordinary acts or laws passed by Congress, adding that "the rejection by the Senate of the treaty is not an ordinary act or law of Congress but an extraordinary reponsibility given to the Senate."

The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance Bayan] described the referendum as "a desperate attempt to maneuver the acceptance of the new bases treaty."

"For sure, if the referendum pushes through, the President will rally huge government resources towards a one-sided campaign," said Nelia Sancho, BAYAN national chairperson.

## Mitra: Senate Decision Not Final

*HK1709083191 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 17 Sep 91 pp 1, 5*

[By Benjamin B. Cruz, Reuben V. Lim, and Armando E. Alegre]

[Text] The majority of the members of the House of Representatives believe the Senate's rejection is not the end for the bases treaty as they gird for the launching of a nationwide signature campaign to hold a referendum and eventually adopt the new bases agreement.

In an informal interview with congressional reporters after the senators cast their votes, Speaker Ramon Mitra said congressmen will cooperate with President Aquino's launching of the signature campaign for the referendum.

The required 3% representation of legislative districts, he said, shall be ensured by congressmen.

The Speaker was referring to Malacanang's gameplan to invoke the so-called people's initiative as provided for in Republic Act [RA] 6735. It provides the legal mechanism for the people to legislate or amend laws through a referendum via a petition representing 10% of the registered voters submitted to the Commission on Elections.

The RA, however, requires that at least 3% of every legislative district should be represented in the mandated 10%—a requirement the Speaker is optimistic the House can deliver.

### HOUSE SUPPORT

Mr. Mitra said the President will soon formally launch the signing of the petition, "and the House will support it."

While he anticipated the Sente rejection, the Speaker is not giving up the fight yet. "The fight does not end here...The best way to do it is still through the ballot..."

The House, added Mr. Mitra, is considering a proposal to hold a national referendum on the bases simultaneous to the national and local elections.

He said he has received proposals from congressmen to conduct the referendum on or before the May elections as the Constitution allows implementation of Charter amendments only five years after its ratification.

He expressed his reservations on the proposal, however. "That might detract from the real issue of the elections, which is the fitness of the candidates..."

Majority Floor Leader Francisco Sumulong argued the referendum should be conducted on the same date as the elections to prevent additional appropriation for the exercise.

Assistant Majority Floor Leader Ronaldo Zamora estimated P[Philippine peso]350 million will be needed to conduct the referendum separate from the elections.

### U.S. WITHDRAWAL

Rep. Jopse de Venecia of Pangasinan, on the other hand, wrote Mrs. Aquino a letter suggesting that the U.S. withdrawal be deferred for a year (this is allowed under the Ramos-Rusk agreement) so that the agreement can be submitted to the new Senate.

In the interim, he said, a referendum can be called "within 90 days from Senate action or in the 1992 elections itself to save on costs."

The Philippine Government can send U.S. President George Bush a diplomatic note informing him that the "U.S. withdrawal period (will be) held in abeyance pending conclusion" of the May 1992 national elections "or pending results of any of the referendum options or pending similar initiatives that comply with Philippine constitutional process," Rep. de Venecia said.

### ILL-ADVISED

Meanwhile, Jose Nolledo, former member of the Constitutional Commission, yesterday said President Aquino was "ill-advised" in her decision to push for a referendum on the bases following the Senate's rejection of the RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Treaty of Cooperation and Security.

"The reliance upon Republic Act 6735 (Initiatives and Referendum Law) of 1989 by President Aquino in her call for a referendum...is erroneous," he said.

Mr. Nolledo explained that under Section 3 of the law, "referendum refers to the power of the electorate to approve or reject a legistreaty was "neither a legislation or a statute." But if the treaty is ratified, it would have the "force of law in effect."

He added that, "A treaty is an agreement entered into by the President, not by Congress" and that a "rejection of the no vote by the people will not override said Senate decision."

Mr. Nolledo emphasized a Senate rejection would render as inapplicable the referendum mentioned in Section 25

Article XVIII of the Constitution. "Only a yes vote needs ratification of the people," he said.

Nevertheless, Mr Nolledo said Congress may amend RA 6735 "by asking the people to override the Senate rejection in a referendum." He argued that Section 16 Article XIII of the Constitution would provide for a stronger justification of the referendum.

The section states that the right of the people and the people's organization to effectively and reasonably participate in all levels of political, economic, and social decision-making shall not be abridged. It also directs Congress to provide for a mechanism to implement this provision.

### Aquino Moves for Referendum

*HK1709045891 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 17 Sep 91 pp 1, 2*

[By Dionisio Tubianosa, Fidel F. Asor Jr., and Mariquit Almario]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday set in motion the machinery for the gathering of three million signatures to pursue the initiative and referendum option provided in Republic Act [RA] 6735, following the Senate rejection of the bases treaty.

"I have instructed Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon to meet with the representatives of the different sectors in support of the treaty so that they can work out the mechanics of pursuing the initiative and referendum option in RA 6735," the President told Malacanang reporters.

In the House of Representatives, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. said proposals are under study to hold the bases referendum simultaneously with the national and local elections on May 11, next year.

But Representative Wilfredo Cainglet LDP [Struggle of the Filipino Democrats], Zamboanga del Sur), who is a former judge, warned that a referendum on a Senate-rejected bases treaty was unconstitutional.

Last Sunday, during her Magtanong sa Pangulo TV [ask the President] Radio program, Mrs. Aquino said the planned referendum on the treaty could, at the earliest, be held in 1991. Malacanang is confident that the people will reverse the Senate vote.

NEWSDAY yesterday reported that the Aquino government has invoked the 1989 Manglapus-Shultz Agreement which gives an open-ended withdrawal period for the American forces in the country by stipulating the formation of a withdrawal committee composed of representatives of both governments. The 1989 agreement, however, is silent on a time frame for such a U.S. withdrawal.

The message the Aquino administration was sending the U.S. was that the American forces should stay in the country and wait until the referendum to overturn the Senate's rejection of the treaty is completed before the year ends.

At the same time, Mrs. Aquino challenged the Senate to promptly do its share of legislation in the face of expected economic dislocations that may accompany the Senate action.

"There is a whole program of legislation that will have to be implemented in the face of the Senate's non-concurrence. Chief among these are the legislation creating the Base Lands Conversion Authority and the tax measures (revenue enhancement measures) that have been pending for some time with the legislature," Mrs. Aquino said.

The President also expressed concern over the efforts of the government in the rehabilitation of Central Luzon as she expected budgetary shortfall resulting from the Senate rejection.

"In addition to this, we will need all the help we can get for the rehabilitation of Central Luzon as well as for the budgetary shortfall resulting from the rejection of the treaty," she added.

The President is also expected to send letters to foreign heads of state—U.S. President George Bush and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, among others—to thank them for the support they have extended and continue to extend in the wake of man-made and natural disasters that hit the country, and to explain the government's position, plans and action following the treaty's rejection.

Majority Floor Leaders Francisco Sumulong (LDP, Rizal), President Aquino's uncle, said the referendum should be conducted on the same date of the elections to prevent additional appropriation for the exercise.

"We will further study this proposition. When we resume sessions on September 30, we may pass a resolution expressing support for the proposal," he said.

Sumulong noted that the people-initiated referendum would not need approval from Congress except if an appropriation was needed.

Assistant Majority Leader Ronaldo Zamora (LDP, Mandaluyong), said an estimated P [Philippine Peso] 350 million would be needed to conduct the referendum separately from the elections.

However, Mitra, a presidential aspirant, said he was not too keen on holding the referendum and the elections at the same time since the voters might not be able to concentrate on the "choie of candidates."

"It will take away the minds of the people form selecting the candidates. The bases issue will compete with their selection of the candidates," he said.

Mitra said he would help Mrs. Aquino in gathering the required number of petitioners nationwide.

He added that he would activate all House members to be able to achieve the required three percent signature from all districts.

Minority Leader Salvador Escudero III (KBI [New Society Movement] Sorsogon) said the probable question to be presented to the people in the referendum would tackle the amendment to the constitutional provision on the existence of the bases rather than the overturning of the Senate vote.

He said it would be "easier" if the referendum were held simultaneously with the elections, inserting the bases question in the election ballot.

Cainglet was reacting to President Aquino's announcement sunday night that she would resort to the initiative process under Republic Act No. 6735 "to overturn Senate rejection."

"Senate concurrence is a constitutional requirement pursuant to the constitutional provision for a referendum on the U.S. installations. People's initiative to amend, directly or indirectly, a constitutional process is unconstitutional," he stressed.

He said Section 25, Article XVII uses the conjunctive "and" in interlinking the proces of referendum to the act of Senate concurrence.

Likewise, he added, the initiative process under RA No. 6735 could not yet be made available to the people until after February 2, 1992, the constitutional deadline set for any ratification of the Constitution.

He also said there was a clear distinction between referendum and initiative. A referendum, he said, was a process of consultation starting from the level of governance towards the level of the people for guidance or mandate upon the government, while an initiative was a process of initiation starting from the level of the people towards the level of government for a mandate upon the government.

Cainglet observed that what is happening now was that the process of initiation started from the government level instead of from the people.

### Aquino Meets With Cabinet

*HK1709051391 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Italicized passages in English]

[Text] President Aquino is presently meeting with her cabinet on the steps to be undertaken regarding the expected withdrawal of the Americans in the country due to the rejection by the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. treaty.

Also scheduled to be discussed at the meeting is the planned conducting of a referendum. This matter was explained by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III in his radio program.

[Begin Gomez recording] This morning we will discuss how to implement that. Many are saying it will be expensive. But there are procedures for that. If this is what the people really want, then the representatives of the people can look for sources to fund that political exercise. *On the other hand, the petition itself will not be expensive at all.* Of course, there is no action in this world that does not incur expense. But the petition, the signature gathering, can already be undertaken by the mayors, parish councils, civic organizations, chambers of commerce, to show only that *the referendum will most probably have a basis,* due to that petition. Now, what remains undecided is when the referendum should be held. [end recording]

### Ramos-Rusk Exchange Considered

*HK1709090791 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0813 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] The Philippine Government has extended the Subic Base lease of the United States for another year while awaiting the conduct of the referendum, which will decide on the fate of the Subic Base following the Senate's rejection of the new treaty.

At a news conference, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said that the Philippine Government recalled an earlier formal notice of termination issued during the start of the Republic of the Philippines [RP]-U.S. talks in March 1990. The notice declared the termination of U.S. lease on the bases effective 16 September of the current year. According to Manglapus, the notice was recalled on the same day that the Senate rejected the treaty. Ron Bayani has additional reports:

[Begin Bayani recording] This was announced by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus at a news conference. He said that the rejection by the Senate of the ratification of the RP-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security is not yet final. According to him, the government will present this action by the Senate on the treaty, to the Filipino people by way of a referendum which may be scheduled during the last days of this year. Because the Senate's rejection of the treaty is not yet final, the government will again consider its own interpretation of the termination date of the military bases agreement [MBA] contained in the Ramos-Rusk Exchange of Notes of 16 September 1966.

According to the Ramos-Rusk Exchange of Notes, the 1947 MBA that was amended will be rendered null and void only through another issuance of a notice within one year by either the Philippine Government or U.S. Government, after 16 September of the following year. [end recording]

### Subic Base Lease Extended 1 Year

*HK1709060591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0605 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP)—The Philippine Government has extended for one year the U.S. lease on Subic Naval Base pending a referendum on its future after the Senate rejected a new 10-year treaty governing the facility, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Tuesday.

He told a news conference that Manila on Monday withdrew a formal notice of termination handed over to U.S. officials when talks on the treaty began in May 1990. The notice declared the lease over on September 16, 1991.

The notice was withdrawn on the same day the Philippine Senate voted to reject the treaty and called for an immediate end to nearly a century of American military presence in this former colony.

President Corazon Aquino refused to accept the Senate decision and called for the referendum, tentatively set for December. U.S. officials said they would await its results, dropping earlier pledges to withdraw if the treaty was rejected.

"It is the announced intention of the Government of the Philippines to bring the Philippine Senate action on the treaty... to the Filipino people in a referendum scheduled to take place later this year," said Manglapus in a message to the U.S. Embassy here.

"Viewed in this light, the Philippine Senate's nonconcurrence to the treaty is not yet final," the message continued.

With the Senate rejection, "the Government of the Philippines has had to reconsider its interpretation of the termination date" of the agreement, it added.

"In the light of the foregoing, the Government of the Philippines hereby withdraws the notice of termination which it submitted to the Government of the United States on 15 May, 1990," it added.

It added that as a result the current treaty, signed in 1947, "shall become subject to termination upon one year's notice by either government after September 16, 1991.

"The legal regime that shall govern the status of U.S. forces in the Philippines and their use of Philippine installations shall continue to be as defined in the 1947 Philippines-U.S. military bases agreement, as amended," it added.

### Manila To Cancel Termination Notice

*HK1709120291 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Antibases senators have assailed the decision of the government to cancel the notice of termination of the U.S. Military Bases Agreement. These senators also stressed that this is against the Philippine Constitution. According to the antibases senators, there is a great possibility that the Supreme Court will render invalid Malacanang's plan to call for a national referendum in December.

In connection with this, Senate President Jovito Salonga will convene some of the best lawyers in the Liberal Party to oppose Malacanang's plan. Salonga said that he will consult former Chief Justice Pedro Yap on the issue.

For Tolentino [name as heard], the planned referendum is one big nonsense.

### Editorial Supports Rejection

*HK1709092991 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 17 Sep 91 p 10*

[Editorial: "Resuscitating a Dead Treaty"]

[Text] What transpired in the Senate yesterday may best be described in the words of Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile: "This day may be variously called the end of an era, a watershed, a turning point, a crossroads in the life of our nation. It is a new beginning of our history as a free people."

What happened was that an obnoxiously one-sided so-called treaty between the Philippines and the United States covering American military facilities in the country was rejected by the Senate voting 12-11. Only eight votes were necessary to reject the treaty, which according to the Constitution had to be concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the senators, but four more than necessary did.

The significance of this fact has escaped the proponents of the treaty, most of all its most rabid proponent, President Aquino, who has announced that she has set in motion the mechanics that will activate a move to resort to the initiative and referendum option under Republic Act 6735 to overturn the Senate rejection.

This is a Senate 21 of whose current 23 members got there, by Mrs. Aquino's own claims, because she asked the people to vote for them. now they are saying that the treaty Mrs. Aquino is championing is against the Constitution which was drafted by Mrs. Aquino's own handpicked constitutional commissioners and ratified by the Filipino people after Mrs. Aquino herself campaigned for its ratification in the referendum called for the purpose.

Is Mrs. Aquino now saying that she made a mistake in foisting these 21 senators of her choice upon the Filipino people and that the Constitution she also foisted upon the country means differently from the interpretation given to its provisions by these senators of the land?

People more learned than Mrs. Aquino hold the view that once the Senate has killed this treaty, that is the end of the treaty and there is nothing that can be presented to the people for ratification.

These people hold the view that the provision for ratification by the people of the bases treaty "if Congress so requires" is applicable only in case of concurrence in the treaty by Congress.

This is so, because it is expected that any treaty covering foreign military facilities in the country would automatically be violative of certain provisions of the Constitution, like the provision banning nuclear weapons in the country, for example. This is why if this treaty is ratified because it is concurred in by the Senate, a double ratification by the people may be deemed a wise move, just to authenticate the Senate action which would then carry the infirmity of constitutional violation.

In other words, it is the concurrence in the treaty by the Senate, not its rejection of it, that may be subject to additional ratification by the people.

But apparently this is not the view of President Aquino; and for this reason, she is going to move heaven and earth to resuscitate a dead treaty. Apparently, she wants to play Jesus with the bases treaty as her dead Lazarus.

## Bill on Synchronized Election in 1992 Approved

*HK1709022391 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] The House of Representatives approved, in the second reading, a proposed bill on synchronized election next year. Included in the approval are some changes that will permit a peaceful and honest election. The proposed bill was signed by Representative Magdaleno Palakol who is chairman of the House Committee on Suffrage and Electoral Reform. The proposed bill asks the Commission on Election to reserve 1 billion Philippine pesos for the coming election in 1992.

## Enrile To Grant Amnesty To Rebels If Elected

*HK1609091791 Quezon City MALAYA in English 16 Sep 91 p 6*

[By Raul Francia]

[Text] Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile (NP [Nationalist Party]) said he will grant a general amnesty to both leftist and rightist rebels and then negotiation with them to attain a "stable peace" once he becomes the president.

Enrile, an aspirant in next year's presidential election, also said he will restructure the bureaucracy into a "meritocracy" in order to eliminate graft and corruption.

"The resolution of the problems of insurgency, rebellion and secession in the country is an important first step in repairing the fractured fabric of our national community," he told a forum attended by officers and men at the National Officers Clubhouse in Camp Aguinaldo over the weekend.

Describing negotiations for peace as "practicable," he cited global and domestic political developments as factors that could persuade local communists to seek reforms within the democratic framework.

He said that reforms, which will lead to a "working peace," is possible only under the statesmanship and sincerity of a new administration.

Enrile said the military's "impatience and despair on the present national leadership performance" is the root of rebellion. He added that secession stems from the government's neglect of cultural communities.

Aside from transforming the bureaucracy, he said government reforms, could be achieved through:

—Fairer, political and electoral processes which are more open to people's participation.

—Greater autonomy and initiative to local government and communities.

Enrile cited the need for a new Civil Service Act that will transform the bureaucracy into a "meritocracy," and the need to provide a fair, living ways to all government workers. He said the lowest paid employee should receive at least P4,000 [Philippine Pesos] a month.

Enrile also said private enterprise "is and must be our principal engine of growth," adding that government can spur economic activity "by providing the needed infrastructure and the climate of stability so crucial to economic development."

He said there are three areas that are crucial in achieving development:

—A reliable and stable source of energy to ease dependence on imported crude.
—Heavy investment on infrastructure and transportation systems.
—Total rehabilitation of public finances.

Enrile said "major banking reforms" should also be made to "put an end to the system which rewards huge profits to financial intermediaries while depriving those who are the real producers of the economy—our workers and our entrepreneurs."

On social reform and education, he said more people should be trained for "gainful employment and self-reliance."

## Air Force Chief Blames U.S. for Unpreparedness

*HK1709024791 Quezon City MALAYA in English 17 Sep 91 p 3*

[By Vincent Atos and Noel Bartolome]

[Text] Air Force Chief Maj Gen Loven Abadia yesterday blamed the U.S. government for the sorry state of the Philippine military, saying the United States failed to give its full support to the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP].

Abadia, during the turnover rites of a portion of Clark Air Base and two other military facilities in Luzon, said the Americans discriminated against the Filipinos and barred AFP personnel from participating in advance phases of joint U.S. Filipino exercises for lack of advanced equipment.

"You have not seen it fit to transfer top-of-the-line equipment to the Philippines yet you have been quite generous to other allies who are not even hosts to the biggest military facilities out of the U.S.," said Abadia, obviously addressing U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner who attended the affair.

On the same occasion, Armed Forces Chief Gen Lisandro Abadia said the military will need P [Philippine pesos] 2 million more per month to operate the United States communications facilities at Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac and the Wallace Air Station in La Union, which were turned over yesterday.

"We can continue operating these facilities as long as the national government provides us with additional support amounting to P2 million a month," Abadia said.

The Wallace Air Station was turned over to Brig Gen Gerardo Payaoan of the 580 Airlift Control Wing while the control of Camp O'Donnell was given to Filipino Clark Air Base commander Gen Leopoldo Acot.

Wisner said the U.S. will wait for the go-signal of the Philippine government before it starts pulling out American troops.

"We appreciate President Aquino's effort to implement the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. (bases) treaty and fully support her effort to have the treaty submitted to the Filipino people in a referendum," he said.

The facilities left by the U.S. at Wallace include an FES 20 radar capable of detecting any object flying at not more than 35,000 feet within 200 nautical-mile radius. The Air Force, however, does not have the capability to intercept intruders to the country's air space.

Wallace Air Station is a 500-acre early warning radar station built in 1903. It was first used by the Americans as a base to protect the trade routes from Baguio to Manila.

Camp O'Donnell, built in 1946, contains a transmitter station and was used as a communication facility. It lies on a 1,775 hectare land that also covers the Crow Valley where the U.S. Air Force had developed an extensive aerial gunnery.

The portion of Clark Air Base which was turned over to the Philippines has 500 houses. The area, which was severely affected by ash fall emission from Mt Pinatubo, will temporarily be mothballed while plans for its use are still being studied.

## Communist Rhetoric on Cease-Fire Criticized

*HK1609134591 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Sep 91 p 1, 23*

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] Acting Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said yesterday that the government's response to the declaration of the National Democratic Front (NDF) for a unilateral ceasefire "remains in the hands of President Aquino."

"In all of these, President Aquino has the last say," De Villa said.

But he added that the NDF, a political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines-News People's Army (CPP-NPA), should "offer something more concrete than just mere rhetorics."

The NDF had earlier declraed it was stopping armed hostilities against the government as a result of an expected rejection by the Senate of the proposed RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security.

Top officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) led by Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP chief of staff, branded as a "propaganda ploy" the NDF ceasefire move as they cited the failure of the peace negotiations in November, 1986.

The 1986 negotiations with the NDF, which was then represented by Saturnino Ocampo and Tony Zumel, bogged down three months after a violent incident on Mendiola Bridge in which several rallyists were killed.

The military officers said the NDF move is another "trick that would only allow the communist rebels to consolidate their forces in preparation for the resumption of armed hostilities."

According to De Villa, President Aquino has assigned Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon to study the ceasefire proposal of the NDF.

Meanwhile, a town mayor of Kalinga-Apayao urged military authorities to continue without letup their offensive against NPA rebels seeking refuge in Marag Valley.

Pinukpuk Mayor Dominador Balac told Brig. Gen. Emiliano Templo. AFP Civil Military Operations (J-7) chief, that the people "are fed up with NPA atrocities and the abuses committed by its shadow government."

Balac also decried charges of abuses hurled by so-called human rights advocates against soldiers on Marag residents.

"It is about time we come out in defense of our Armed Forces," Balac said.

### Abadia's Handling of Rebel Issue Viewed

*HK1609133191 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Sep 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Amazing Abadia"]

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia is full of surprises. His has been the most controversial appointment to the position of Armed Forces Chief of Staff, yet he appears to be left to his own devices as he carries on a high-risk (to himself and national security) experiment to pull together the fragmented Armed Forces by releasing military rebels from detention. Now and then, come a few words from his sponsor, the President, to the effect that she knows what her chief of staff is up to and approves of it.

The general started out looking as though being a Palace pet was the one thing that recommended him for his star-studded position. But these days Abadia looks a lot like the best bet there is to end the scourge that the Aquino administration and no other in our history has had to endure.

For as long as the Aquino administration has been there, this plague has generally been called the military problem which is really saying too little for so much that we have lost—once, nearly everything in December, 1989—because of it. The so-called military problem is not confined to barracks among the men in uniform but inextricably woven into the entire fabric of national life. It has severely impacted on our economic recovery and is the one constant threat to the survival of our restored democracy.

In the same way that kleptocracy was minted to approximate the Marcos governance by wholesale thieving, we have to coin a word to mean that which has descended upon us for the first time in our history, a fear of coups sustained through the past five years. This prolonged phobic preoccupation is peculiar to us Filipinos. Swapping coup rumors has turned into a national pastime. Watching out for the next military rebellion has become a way of life, even a tourist attraction. It is something that we have very carefully learned to live with.

No relief was in sight until Abadia came into view springing since last week, as though rabbits from a magician's hat, detained coup plotters. He got the likes of Red Kapunan to surface from the underground flying him from Iloilo by chartered plane to Manila. He has also extended the olive branch to military rebels of the Marcos loyalist types.

Abadia has established direct links with that Rebels' Rebel, Gringo Honasan and may probably produce him before the month is out. The smooth and swift progress of Abadia's peace process would appear to indicate that the rebellious soldiers trust Abadia, a claim which no other Aquino chief of staff can make.

"I don't bullshit," Abadia explained the unusual confidence reposed on him by the mutinous military. That translates, for instance, into his insistence that what he's about is "reconciliation" with, rather than the "surrender" of, the military rebels. Abadia is quick to put on a stern pout when reminded of the criminal record of the interventionist military, that they have killed and maimed, destroyed property as well as investor confidence and strained our aspirations for national unity as we edged closer to despair.

Abadia will not countenance, in his own words, "a flashback. We have to move forward." Of course, he allows that a general amnesty for the rightist rebels is not within his powers to give but certainly requires an act of Congress. But what he can do, he has gone right out and done it. Done it, too, while we were not looking because we were and still are head over heels in debate over the RP-U.S. base treaty.

Which brings us to the curious timing of the Abadia peace initiative. Just when the treaty tears at the nation and shows up the deep cracks between the executive and legislative branches of government, the divisions within the Armed Forces are finally coming together in a solid bloc.

Suddenly, after five long, restless years, there is the real possibility that the men in uniform will any day now stand as one army under the amazing Abadia, the one leader who brought about what was once believed to be a hopeless pursuit.

However, here's hoping with all our might that these guys with Abadia are not of one mind on the rejection of the treaty.

### CB Governor Reports on U.S. Debt Relief Offer

*HK1209115891 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 12 Sep 91*

[Text] The United States Government is said to be ready to help the Philippines with its external debts with a debt relief package. According to Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose Cuisia, they have received a strong insinuation from the United States that it will help the country recover from its huge external debt. Japan has also reportedly conveyed its willingness to fully help the country with its debt relief program.

Cuisia also said that they have already informed President Corazon Aquino about these two good offers from the United States and Japan.

## Thailand

### Armed Forces Chief on U.S. Bases in Philippines

*BK1709131591 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Air Chief Marshal Phisit Salikhup has reiterated that there is no dispute between the government and the National Peace-Keeping Council. Asked about current political activities by various groups, Phisit said they are activities which are permissible in the democratic system, provided that they are within the scope of the law.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent, in progress] ...relations between the government and the National Peace-Keeping Council are very good.

[Phisit] There is no problem now.

[Second correspondent] What is your opinion of the current activities?

[Phisit] I said earlier that if activities are within the scope of the law and do not disturb the peace, they are permissible, because we are a democratic country.

[First correspondent] What do you think is the cause of the current activities?

[Phisit] I do not know. [end recording]

Regarding the end of the lease of the U.S. naval base in Subic Bay, the Philippines, Air Chief Marshal Phisit said the United States has not approached Thailand about leasing a Thai military base and noted that this matter is for the government to consider.

### Bases Said To Be Manila's Affair

*BK1709015091 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Sep 91 p A1*

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said yesterday that Thailand considers the negotiations for the extension of the US bases lease in the Philippines as purely a Philippine domestic affair.

Speaking after Philippine senators rejected a new military bases pact, Sakthip said Thailand reaffirms the statements made by both Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin that the issue was soley a matter to be decided by the Philippines.

Asked if Thailand wishes Washington to maintain its military's bases in the Philippines, he replied that Thailand "used to want" the United States to keep its military presence in neighbouring countries. But now the world situation has changed and it would be difficult to say what was appropriate.

"Thailand used to want the US to keep its military bases in the neighbouring countries, for example in the Philippines. But now it cannot say what it wants as the world situation has already changed, including the political development in the Soviet Union," said Sakthip.

As for Thailand, it would be "very difficult" for it to accommodate US military bases here as Thais would not welcome it, he said.

"To move the US bases here would be very difficult as the Thai people would not accept it," he said.

Although the extension of the US military bases in the Philippines is a security issue, it would not affect ASEAN in general, he said, adding that the six ASEAN countries would have to reconsider the issue when they meet in a regional security forum scheduled for the end of the year.

Asa's comment on the Philippines senate's rejection of the base treaty resembled that made by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun last week. Anan has said whether the threaty would be rejected or not is the internal affairs of the Philippines and Thailand would have nothing to do with it.

### Editorial Views Loss of Bases

*BK1709024591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "Protection We Hope Is No Longer Needed"]

[Text] The Philippine Senate yesterday gave the US naval installation at Subic Bay its marching orders and allowed the deadline for the treaty permitting foreign forces in the Philippines to expire. The speeches made by the senators contained some fine-sounding rhetoric seemingly dominated more by nationalistic eloquence than substantive comment on future regional defence strategy. That was to be expected. After all, the decision was not one that could be totally divorced from pre-election politics and put President Aquino in the embarrassing position of having her patriotism questioned as well as being shown as unable to carry through a commitment reached at the conclusion of lengthy talks on the future on the bases.

Mrs Aquino now plans to take the issue to the people by calling a national referendum. First though, she has called for a "people's power" upsurge of the kind that swept her into office in 1986 to raise the 10 per cent of voter signatures needed for the plebiscite. Mrs Aquino also hopes to invoke legislation to modify the 1987 constitution, which stipulates that no foreign troops can be stationed in the Philippines without a treaty ratified by the Senate. Her chances to save the 10-year accord negotiated by her government look slim at best. Six years ago she signed a manifesto opposing the US bases and then had a gradual change of heart, staying on the fence for years. Her fervent support of the treaty in recent months has won voter backing, but failed to sway enough members of the Philippines' small upper house.

Now that the 1947 Military Bases Agreement has failed to win renewal, the US Navy has a year to vacate the base and its natural harbour. US officials including President Bush left the final decision to the Filipinos. "We obviously can't stay where we're not wanted, and we won't," Defence Secretary Dick Cheney said. US lobbying on the bases stopped last month after more than a year of hard bargaining between the two sides ended in agreement on the 10-year extension, for which the US would pay roughly $2 billion. Several senators have belittled the sum, but many Philippine experts believe an immediate American withdrawal could be ruinous to the economy.

The real test, however, will come after the initial shock of the American departure. There is a very real chance that investors confidence, both domestic and foreign, could drop to disater levels in a country still sick from the massive thefts and mismanagement of the latter Marcos years. An American withdrawal alone will cost the Philippines well over $500 million annually in jobs and services, and swell the reemployment rolls.

The loss of a strong US base in the Philippines will have ramifications, but they will not be as far-reaching as they would have been prior to the Gorbachev era. Officials in Washington have said that the loss of Subic Bay will not prevent the US from a presence in the Pacific and the China Sea. No single base is likely to replace the Subic facility and exactly how the US is likely to deploy its forces remains to be seen. Rumours that it will try to relocate the large Filipino facility to Thailand can be safely discounted, but there may be subtle new roles for many Asian and ASEAN countries if Subic is lost. For the ASEAN region as a whole its presence has been reassuring, but as an external military threat diminishes, so logically must the means to meet it.

America's role in the Pacific today is far different than it has been in most of the years since 1947. Through the cold war and Vietnam conflict, the Philippines bases were a shield providing guarantees that regional countries would continue development in peace. The United States' place in today's Pacific region still remains as pacifier. There is no noticeable support for the idea that Japan, China or India should play larger military roles along the Asian side of the Pacific rim and the main international duty of ensuring freedom of the waterways will fall to Washington into the foreseeable future. We can but hope that the world's sole remaining superpower will prove equal to the task—one far less demanding than that of a decade ago—with or without Subic Bay.

## Minister Says Carla Hills Invited for Talks

*BK1609142791 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on held a briefing with reporters on his visit to the United States and Mexico. He said that during the visit, the Thai trade team discussed with authorities in both countries the issues of trade, exports, and investment. He said that his discussion with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills covered the issues of intellectual property rights, copyrights, and pharmaceutical patent protection. He said that there was an agreement by both sides that further discussion be carried out by concerned high-level authorities of both countries.

[Begin recording] [Amaret, in progress] In October, there will be a meeting of ASEAN economic ministers in Kuala Lumpur. ASEAN has invited Mrs. Carla Hills to Kuala Lumpur for talks with ASEAN economic ministers after the meeting. I took the opportunity of inviting her for a stopover in Thailand on her way back home from Kuala Lumpur. It is therefore expected that we will conduct another discussion at policy level sometime in October. [end recording]

## Iraqi Threat to Saudi Embassy Reported

*BK1709013991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 91 p 1*

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Embassy has called for stepped-up security protection from Thai authorities following threats last week against the lives of senior diplomats by terrorists it alleges work for Iraqi intelligence, police said yesterday.

The request, made late last week, was addressed to the Foreign Ministry and called for increased security around the embassy compound and the residence of the ambassador and senior diplomats a police report said.

The request named three terrorists—identified only by their aliases of (Abdullmer Nagy, Sa'id Abdullmahssan and Ahmed Al-Hudathy)—as designated executioners of the threatened plan.

The group's sabotage plan also threatens airlines with possible planting of bombs in passemgers' suitcases or in picture frames, according to the Saudis.

In February last year three Saudi diplomats were gunned down in two separate but apparently coordinated shootings in the Thung Mahamek area.

The three murders followed the killing the another Saudi diplomat in January 1989.

All murders remain unsolved and are a politically sensitive issue between the Thai and Saudi Arabian governments.

Informed sources said senior police are concerned that such threats could have a detrimental impact on the World Bank meeting next month.

Embassy Charge d'Affaires (Mohamed Sa'id Kyhoja) confirmed the threat had been received and that Thai authorities had responded to the request for extra security.

But he refused to say when the threat had been received, arguing that disclosure of such information would be helpful to the terrorists.

Despite the request for extra security, Mr (Khoja) said "we are not afraid." He condemned terrorists as people who work "in the dark."

He did not deny that this was not the first threat received by the embassy since the Gulf War.

But he maintained that all diplomats of every nationality around the world, including those of Thailand, were now targets of terrorists.

The embassy told the Foreign Ministry that Ethiopian passports, numbers 107205 to 107225, had been stolen and could be used by terrorists from Sudan, Libya, Iraq or Iran, the police report said.

A Foreign Ministry source confirmed that the Saudi request for increased security was made last week after the embassy received a threat of terrorist action at Don Muang International Airport.

Immediately after the request was made the ministry told the Police Department and security was increased at the home of Saudi diplomats and the embassy.

Each time the embassy receives a threat and makes a request, the ministry and Police Department responds, the source said, indicating that last week's threat was among several since the Gulf War.

Police sources admit that senior Thai police consider the recent threat "more serious" than those in the past.

A number of plainclothes Crime Suppression Division and Immigration police have been deployed at Don Muang, the sources said.

They have been ordered to pay "stringent attention" to Middle Eastern passengers.

Extra security has also been placed in front of the office of Saudi Arabian Airlines at the airport, the sources said.

### SRV Cooperation in Piracy Suppression Lauded

*BK1609120391 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 16 Sep 91 pp 7, 8*

[Text] A source in the fishery business told NAEO NA that the Vietnamese Government had reported to the Thai Government through the Fisheries Department about its crackdown on pirates preying on Thai fishing boats. According to the report, Vietnamese authorities arrested a number of Thai accomplices of Vietnamese pirates. Vietnam also gave the names of others who are still at large for Thai authorities to pursue in their crackdown.

Vietnam said it had arrested Miss Suwimon, a fish trader from Samut Sakhon Province, together with Mr. Nguyen Van Nhung, a former Vietnamese official who had been sacked from government service for dishonesty and involvement with piracy rackets. In addition to Miss Suwimon, Vietnam's report said two other Thai nationals were arrested. They are: Mrs. Tu, a fish trader in Pattani Province, and Mrs. Duangchai of Songkhla Province. The three Thais were charged with being accomplices of Mr. Nguyen Van Nhung and other Vietnamese soldiers in piracy against Thai fishing trawlers both inside and outside Vietnamese waters.

The three Thai nationals acted as informants for Vietnamese pirates, telling them when and where Thai fishing boats were supposed to leave for fishing. Once Thai boats were intercepted, Vietnamese pirates would have the three women contact the owners of Thai boats to negotiate ransoms in exchange for the freedom of the vessels and crewmen. The three women would then report back to Mr. Nguyen Van Nhung the results of the negotiations. Once an agreement was reached, the Thai side would have to pay the pirates a sum of money in exchange for receipts issued by the pirates in defiance of the law of both countries.

The incidents took place mostly near Cuu Long Province where Mr. Nguyen Van Nhung resided. The source believes Nguyen Van Nhung and Miss Suwimon will get heavy sentences because of strong evidence against them. Vietnam also asked Thailand to arrest Mrs. Tu and Duangchai who are still at large.

The source said that, during his trip to Vietnam in August for talks with Vietnamese authorities concerning joint fishing ventures, Charoen Chantha-itsara, vice chairman of the Joint Thai-Burmese Fishing Firm (1990), was interrogated by Vietnamese authorities on the activities of pirates attacking Thai boats. Mr. Charoen reportedly attested to the Vietnamese authorities of the existence of such rackets.

Vietnam also revealed in its report that, on some occasions, the Vietnamese pirate rackets and their Thai accomplices preyed on Thai cargo boats on their way to Singapore and Panama. Most of the time, shipowners agreed to pay ransom to those pirates in exchange for freedom because they did not want to waste their time. Sometimes, the ships were burned and sunk, and no reports were made.

According to the source, Vietnamese authorities reaffirmed that they would try to prevent a recurrence of such attacks. Vietnam said it had been trying to crack down on those rackets, but lacked evidence to take action against them. Vietnam also asked Thai fishing trawlers to respect the law when they fish in Vietnamese waters as this would help prevent other problems.

There are about 400 Thai fishermen detained in various Vietnamese prisons—300 in Kian Giang, 20 in Vung Tau, 30 in Minh Hai, and 70 in Hau Giang. They were all victims of the piracy rackets of Vietnamese soldiers and their Thai accomplices. As the owners of their boats did not agree to pay ransom, those fishermen were detained and tried by Vietnamese law.

### Radio Views Improved Ties

*BK1709092091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 17 Sep 91*

["News in Perspective" feature entitled: "Thai-Vietnamese Improved Relations Open the Door to Economic Cooperation and the Solving of Fishing Conflicts"]

[Text] Continued cooperation in various fields between Thailand and Vietnam has been apparent after the two countries agreed to forge closer ties. Improved relations based on mutual trust and confidence permit the two countries to step up cooperation at all levels.

During a visit to Vietnam during 17-19 September by Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, the two countries are scheduled to sign two major agreements involving the formation of the Thai-Vietnamese joint commission and investment protection and promotion between the two countries.

The signing of the accords mark a significant move in Thai-Vietnamese economic cooperation after the two countries normalized diplomatic ties in 1976.

Fisheries cooperation will also be highlighted during talks between Foreign Minister Asa and Vietnamese leader. Vietnam has high potential for fishing development as there is abundant supply of fish in Vietnamese waters.

At present, the fishing industry is among Vietnam's foreign exchange earners after agricultural products and handicrafts; however, Vietnam lacks modern fishing tools and equipment and most of its fishing boats are small making it impossible to operate in the waters with depths of more than 20 meters.

The country has decided to adopt its new economic policy to open the door to foreign investment as a way of overcoming a serious lack of capital and technology. Thailand is ready to support Vietnam in pushing for its economic development, thus upgrading the living condition of the Vietnamese people.

Like their counterparts from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Australia, Thai business people have started to invest in fisheries and related industries in Vietnam; however, Thai fishing operators have still faced several problems. Efforts have been made to convince the Vietnamese that fishing operation was for mutual benefits. Also, Thailand is in a good position to transfer fishing technology to Vietnam.

In November last year, Thailand and Vietnam agreed to form two companies to jointly develop fishing cooperation. The two firms—Thai-Vietnam Fisheries Company of Thailand and Southwest Fisheries Exploitation Services Company of Vietnam—agreed to cooperate in developing such industries as fishing, shipyard building, cold storage, seafood processing, ice production, fishmeal, canning, and shrimp raising.

The fishing cooperation has not been smooth as expected. Vietnam has accused and arrested Thai fishermen violating its territorial waters, while Thailand has taken tough measures against the increasing activities of Vietnamese pirates in Thai territorial waters.

To solve the fishing disputes, Thailand earlier proposed that the two countries undertake a fishing joint venture on the principle of mutual benefits. Vietnam agreed to the proposal but the issue will be discussed at government-to-government level during the visit to Vietnam by Foreign Minister Asa.

The two sides have pledged that they would make efforts to overcome difficulties so as to strengthen closer ties and cooperation. This ensures that the visit to Vietnam by Mr. Asa will acheive further development in Thai-Vietnamese relations.

### Paper Probes Uneasy Ties

*BK1709045491 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Sep 91 p A12*

[Article by Kulachada Chaiphiphat entitled: "Opportune Time for Thai-VN Ties"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin's visit to Vietnam beginning today will mark a new chapter in the history of relations between Thailand and Vietnam with both countries treading the path of cooperation and bilateral understanding.

But the path that leads to cooperation between these two nations with different political ideologies wil not be smooth as both seem to be more preoccupied with outbidding each other—an inherent behaviour since the start of the Cold War.

Criticisms have been hurled that relations between Bangkok and Hanoi are just lukewarm and that Thailand and Vietnam have just been paying lip service to one another all this while. Since both countries established diplomatic ties in 1976, Hanoi's feeling is that Bangkok has all the while taken an offensive approach and was profit motivated in its relations. These however have not deterred Asa who seems willing to transcend the impediments in relations between Thailand and Vietnam.

The Thai minister hopes to secure two accords with Hanoi—one is the establishment of a Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation and the other is for the protection and promotion of investment to make Thai businessmen more confident in their inroads in the uncertain Vietnamese economic system. This would also help increase Thai investment in Vietnam with a view that Bangkok businessmen would be able to use the country as a springboard to other Indochinese markets in view of the soon-to-be peace in Cambodia.

Realizing that the two accords might be just a bit too much for the Vietnamese to swallow, Asa is not counting on his ambitious dream for a framework agreement this time in an effort to solve the chronic fishing rows between the two countries. Also the Thai minister will "go slow" on talks for proposed energy and mineral cooperation, consular cooperation and an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation.

Setting up of the joint commission benefits both countries and Vietnam accepts that this is important as economic cooperation between Bangkok and Hanoi intensifies, necessitating a certain mechanism to steer the direction of trade. The joint commission will serve as a high-level consultative forum to address bilateral trade problems and promote wider economic cooperation.

But what the Vietnamese side is concerned about is the agreement on protection and promotion of investment.

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official said Hanoi felt it was giving in too much by allowing privileges to Thailand much too early in time while Vietnam had other cards to play. This thought, he said, was not wise. The other cards he apparently referred to is Japan, Singapore, Taiwan and Western enterpreneurs that are now knocking over one another in order to get their foot in the door of the Vietnamese economy. None of them, however, have an accord for the protection and promotion their investments with Vietnam.

Hanoi has voiced concern that the initial stage of implementation of this accord would benefit Thai businessmen alone and it would take decades before Vietnam can reap benefits from this accord, said the Thai official who asked not to be named.

"Hanoi is facing the same dilemma as Thailand did 20 years ago when it saw foreign investors with vested interests taking turns to exploit its natural resources without giving the country any chance to defend itself," he noted.

Because of this inherent fear, Vietnam to a certain extent might seem willing to leave its business climate to be as uncertain as before whereby personal connections and the highest bribes paid could determine the level of transactions between both parties.

This perception was demonstrated by its initial reluctance to give Thailand a most favoured nation status as normally envisaged in any bilateral investment pact. According to the same official, Hanoi argued that trade pacts it had with Poland, Austria, Switzerland and some others did not spell out this clause.

Another impending problem is to what extent Thai trading companies would have the freedom in remitting their money back home to facilitate the good flow of business activities between the two countries. This is something the Vietnamese would have to settle among themselves before Asa sets his foot in the country to sign the agreement for the protection and promotion of Thai investments, added the official. Under the proposed pact, Thai businessmen will be allowed to remit their cash in hard currency back home.

Another Thai official believes Hanoi will likely give in to the demands that profits be repatriated in hard currency, taking into account Vietnam's plan to make its economy "take off" by the end of this century.

Hanoi needs to provide incentives and a favourable climate to woo foreign investors and financiers to salvage its economy, said the official. He added that Thailand recognizes the immediate potential in Vietnam, and Thailand's exports of finished products and level of technology suits the Vietnamese demand.

Besides this, Vietnam also needs Thailand's support for the integration of its economy into ASEAN, he added.

An ASEAN analyst said: "Vietnam cannot help but eat a small piece of cake (Thailand) while waiting to swallow bigger ones.

"The bigger pieces are the United States and Japan which will take a longer time to woo because of their current economic embargo against Hanoi."

Even if the odds might favour Thailand, Vietnam may not let Thai entrepreneurs cash in on their economy that easily.

The rapacious depletion of Vietnamese marine resources by Thai fishermen has left an indelible scar in Thai-Vietnamese relations, and it is likely that Hanoi would drag its feet with regard to providing economic facilities and concessions to Thai businessmen until it extracts certain assurances from Bangkok.

"If Thailand wants this (fishing privileges), then it should in return listen and give in more to the Vietnamese demands," one veteran observer in Indochinese affairs commented.

These problems it seems can only be hammered out at a summit meeting between the two countries and Vietnam has made it clear that it wants a meeting between the prime ministers of the two governments as soon as possible.

The idea of a summit was floated since early last year during the administration of former Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan as part of his effort to fulfil a dream of turning the Indochinese battle field into marketplaces.

The summit was about to take place later last year but was postponed twice due to the fluid situation in Thailand's internal politics and the initial snailpace progress made in the Cambodian peace talks. The third time was set for March this year and it failed again because of the Feb 23 coup that toppled the Chatchai government.

Thailand has no excuse for further delay in fixing a new date for the summit since the Cambodian peace process is progressing rapidly and the full normalization between China and Vietnam, two key players in the peace process, will be realized soon.

More than a decade again, there was an ambitious assumption broached by the then Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan and his Vietnamese counterpart Pham Van Dong, that Thailand and Vietnam could actually join hands in working for regional peace and prosperity. Of course at that time, this idea was seen as too far-fetched because of the so-called Vietnamese ambition in integrating the whole of Southeast Asia into a Greater Indochina Federation. But now the Vietnam War is over and the wind of change is blowing through the land with the breakdown in Cold War barriers.

Now is the right time for Thailand and Vietnam to set a clear course in the direction of their future relations.

A Thai-Vietnamese summit will best serve as a confidence building measure for better bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

### Buildings Leased for Embassy in Phnom Penh

*BK1709021291 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Sep 91 p A2*

[Text] Thailand will rent two buildings in Phnom Penh as a temporary embassy and an envoy's residence while continuing to look for a 10-rai location for a permanent diplomatic mission to Cambodia's Supreme National Council.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said yesterday that Thailand will rent the two locations for US$3,500 each per month. The two sites are opposite the former US embassy compound in Phnom Penh's Chamka Mol district, he added.

Ten additional Thai officials will have to rent houses, now costing from US$1,500 up per month, he said.

The spokesman siad the Thai government wants to buy 10 rai of land by the Mekong River bank for the establishment of a permanent Thai embassy, according to Sakthip.

But it was learnt that the Phnom Penh government planned to construct an official government bureau on the plot of land, he said.

### Malaysian Communist Spokesman on Breach of Accord

*BK1709015191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 91 p 3*

[Text] A spokesman for the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) claims actions by Malaysian police breach a peace agreement under which the party gave up its armed struggle.

The pact was signed with the Thai and Malaysian governments in December 1989.

In a statement dated September 11 that reached the BANGKOK POST yesterday, CPM spokesman Rashid Maidin said Malaysian Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Haniff has announced that former members of the CPM must adhere to various conditions, including signing a statement declaring their withdrawal from the CPM.

The spokesman said that according to press reports former CPM members are required to denounce the CPM, its communist ideology and the armed struggle in the same manner as personnel who surrender.

Tan Sri Haniff also said that 13 of the first batch who returned to Malaysia had been arrested and nine others were detained by police because they refused to sign the statement, the CPM statement said.

Those arrested and detained are given two weeks to sign the statement or face expulsion to Thailand.

The CPM statement said Tan Sri Haniff's statements and actions are not only undemocratic but flagrantly violate the agreement reached between the CPM and the Thai and Malaysian authorities in Hat Yai.

The CPM agreed to end decades of fighting in the jungle.

"It should be pointed out that the first batch (of 13) was ferried back to the country (Malaysia) legally by Malaysian authorities after processing had been completed," the CPM statement said.

"During the processing of their applications, the condition requiring the signing of the statement was never raised or discussed.

"This condition was suddenly imposed by Tan Sri Haniff only after their return," the spokesman said.

The CPM said former party members are being treated as wrong-doers although they have not committed any offence against the law.

The CPM spokesman said the Hat Yai agreement stipulated that the (Malaysian) Internal Security Act and any other laws shall not be applied to former CPM members for past CPM-related activities.

The agreement did not require the returnees to sign any such statement or undergo rehabilitation and said the former members would be treated as ordinary citizens.

The CPM statement quoted Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed as saying that the Malaysian government would not act against individual CPM members' ideology and would do so only if the ideology is disseminated.

## Vietnam

### Envoy Views MIA Issue With U.S. Veterans

*BK1709081091 Hanoi VNA in English 0626 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.17—Ambassador Nguyen Can, deputy head of the Vietnamese Permanent Mission to the United Nations, met in New York Sunday with representatives of various organizations of American war veterans, who came to express their views on the MIA/POW issue.

The representatives told the Vietnamese ambassador they appreciated Vietnam's efforts and cooperation in the search for Americans Missing in Action. They said they realized that no American servicemen were still held in Vietnam, and expressed their hope the MIA/POW question, which is very sensitive to the American people, would soon be settled through contacts between veterans' organizations and the peoples of the two countries.

In reply, Nguyen Can reiterated the Vietnamese Government's position in settling the issue in the spirit of humanitarianism and its readiness to cooperate with the U.S. aide on the basis of mutural trust and understanding.

In an interview with CNN [Cable News Network] afterwards, Nguyen Can said both sides should do their best to resolve this humanitarian problem. Vietnam wants normal relations with the United States on the basis of mutural respect and mutual benefit, he added.

## Thai Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit

*BK1709010091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Government, Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin will arrive in Hanoi today, 17 September, for an official visit to Vietnam.

Accompanying Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin are many high-ranking officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

### Hanoi Welcomes Asa

*BK1709111791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin arrived in Hanoi on Tuesday, starting his official friendship visit to Vietnam. On this event, our radio has this to say:

The Thai foreign minister's visit is made at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. He is accompanied by many high-ranking officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry. The visit will surely create conditions for strengthening the ties between Thailand and Vietnam, promoting them to a new stage.

The fact is that in recent years the relations between Vietnam and Thailand have been gradually developed. Thailand has created favorable conditions for many of its companies to invest in Vietnam. At present, some 14 Thai companies are investing in our country. The Thai Military Bank has just opened its office in Ho Chi Minh city. The most attractive field for Thai companies are mineral ores prospection, textile industry, and ready-made garments.

However the potential for the bilateral ties has not yet been fully tapped and bilateral cooperation has not yet been developed as wished by the peoples of the two countries.

Vietnam hopes that through this visit by the Thai foreign minister, the relations between the two countries will be strongly developed. This will contribute to the strengthening of bilateral ties and peace and stability and security in Southeast Asia.

## Nguyen Manh Cam Greets Soviet Foreign Minister

*BK1509033891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] On the occasion of the appointment of Comrade Boris Pankin as Soviet foreign minister, Comrade Nguyen Manh Cam, SRV foreign minister, on 13 September sent a congratulatory message to his Soviet counterpart.

## Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for UN Opening

*BK1509153191 Hanoi VNA in English 1421 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 15—A Vietnamese delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Tran Quang Co has left here for the 46th General Assembly of the United Nations to be opened in New York on September 17.

## Philippine Trade Council Urges Lifting Embargo

*BK1309134791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 91*

[Text] According to foreign news, the Executive Committee of the SRV-Philippine Trade Council just unanimously passed a resolution calling on the U.S. Government to lift the trade embargo against Vietnam.

The resolution says that the lifting of the trade embargo not only contributes to the improvement of SRV-U.S. relations but also strengthens peace and stability in the Asian region.

The resolution writes: As a neighborly friend of Vietnam, we have a spiritual responsibility to accelerate the economic and social development of the Vietnamese people and to increase the mutual understanding and good relationship between the Philippines and Vietnam.

## Indian Envoy Holds Press Conference

*BK1509145591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 September, His Excellency Sharma, ambassador of the Republic of India to Vietnam, held a press conference on the anniversary of the occasion of India's economic and technical cooperation program.

Before a large number of representatives of the mass media and representatives of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Sharma introduced the fundamental features concerning the activities of India's program for economic and technical cooperation with other countries, especially Vietnam. The ambassador said that in 1991, the Republic of India has allotted a sum of $10 million—equivalent to 250 million Indian rupees—to this program.

Ambassador Sharma stressed: In the process of economic and technical cooperation between India and

Vietnam, two projects have been launched. They are the diary buffalo development installation in Song Be province and the rice research institute in Hau Giang province. These two installations are satisfactorily exerting their effects in support of agricultural production.

The ambassador expressed the hope that relations of cooperation under the program between India and Vietnam will develop ever more satisfactorily. This is also the desire expressed by Indian President Venkataraman during his official friendship to Vietnam. During that visit, the Indian president held talks with our leaders on bilateral relations, especially in the domain of economic and technical cooperation.

## Government Helps Cambodian Flood Victims

*BK1609154791 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 16—The Vietnamese Government has decided to grand U.S.$500,000 worth of aid to Cambodian flood victims.

The relief comprising rice, blankets, mosquito nets, fabrics, garments, etc., will be soon delivered to Cambodia.

## Delegation Attends Group of 77 Meeting

*BK1609153991 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 16—Vietnam wishes to strengthen its cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of repect for each other's independence and sovereignty as well as equality and mutual benefit.

This was stated by Le Duc Cang, assistant to the foreign minister and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the Asian Group-77 ministerial conference held in Pyongyang from Sept. 10-12.

Le Duc Cang also made brief comments on international economic situation and some recommendations on economic and commercial matters as well as the transfer of resources and technologies.

## Workers in Iraq Send Home $29 Million

*BK1609070091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] The water conservancy sector has over the past seven years sent 10,500 workers to Iraq under a labor cooperation program. These workers have remitted home some $29 million worth of foreign currency. Generally, they had good incomes with each earning over $1,000 [currency not specified] during their 24-month service in Iraq. Those who left their jobs since 1988, however, had lower incomes. The reasons for this are many. The skills of Vietnamese workers are fairly high. A number of them are excellent, especially mechanics and truck drivers. There are, naturally, still many issues to be resolved in labor cooperation. The water conservancy sector and other sectors have sought ways to resolve these problems. At the same time they planning to broaden and find new employment markets for their workers, thus helping resolve the difficulties of various families and help increase state revenue.

## Circular Issued on Overseas Student Training

*BK1509134591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] The Ministry of Education and Training recently issued a circular on the selection of students for higher education in foreign countries, starting from the 1991-92 academic year. The circular says:

At present, the sending of students for further education abroad depends completely on the number of scholarships reserved for us by various foreign governments and international organizations. This number of scholarships is usually small and, at times, is characteristically not in accordance with branches or fields of study that have been fixed by our side.

Meanwhile, the conditions set by all the countries concerned are rigid and not the same for various branches of study. Some countries request that our students pay for their training fees and round-trip air tickets. Therefore, in the years ahead, the selection of students for studying abroad can only be carried out on an irregular basis. This is aimed at ensuring these scholarships for students with high points in their entrance examinations to various colleges or for those who are doing well in their studies at certain colleges.

Based on the number of scholarships reserved for our country by foreign governments and international organizations, on the need for training of our state in terms of quantity and profession, and on the need and conditions for receiving students of the countries concerned, the Ministry of Education and Training will set forth the norms for a number of schools to meet the selection requirements. Meanwhile, the schools concerned must make public the number of outstanding students to be recommended by them, the conditions set for the awarding of scholarships, and other matters relating to the selection of students for further education in foreign countries.

### Further on Regulations

*BK1609102791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] The Ministry of Education and Training recently issued a circular revising some points in the regulations on overseas Vietnamese students to meet the new situation and conditions.

As for the branches of study and trades about which they are trained, in general, overseas Vietnamese students can continue their studies in accordance with those branches and trades or with the subjects already designated and approved by a friendly country for training. If a host country has changed the training field concerned, the branches and trades that the students are following will be changed accordingly. During their course of study, if students wish to shift to other majors now in high demand in society, the Vietnamese embassies concerned will consider satisfying legitimate demands if the students' requests for changes in their majors are approved by their host countries.

During and after their main training courses, if students wish to participate in refresher courses to accumulate knowledge or to obtain further degrees so they can find better jobs once they go home, and if they can afford their air tickets to go home, can handle all the paperwork by themselves, and can afford their travel expenses, the Vietnamese embassies concerned will create favorable conditions for the overseas students in question and will encourage and create necessary conditions for those overseas students who have completed their training and studies to continue to work in a host country or in other countries as scientific-technical collaboraters or experts in accordance with the regulations on scientific-technical experts already promulgated by the Ministry of Education and Training.

Those overseas students who are following an overseas study period of more than a year, who have a good scholastic record, whose financial conditions permit, and who wish to go will be allowed to go home for vacation.

## Joint Investment Project With Indonesia Signed

*BK1509065691 Hanoi VNA in English 0600 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 15—The Vietnam Import-Export, Service and Investment Joint-Stock Corporation (Vicosimex) has entered into a U.S.$100 million contract with the Indonesian Nilan Group for export, import, service and investment in three years.

At first, the two sides have signed a contract to build an international commercial centre in Ho Chi Minh City with a total capital of U.S.$3 million of which 45 percent are from the Indonesian side. The project will start in early 1992.

Earlier Vicosimex won contracts with Cambodia's import-export companies Kampecxim and Kamforimex for wood and rubber export and import valued at more than U.S.$10 million.

## Vo Van Kiet Receives BERNAMA Delegation

*BK1309155591 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 13—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet received here today Mmrgm Mazland bin Nordin, chairman the Bertubuhun Berita Nasional Malaysia (Bervama), during a working visit to Vietnam from Sept. 8-14 at the invitation of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

Mr Mazland, who is also president of the Malaysian Committee for Solidarity with African and Asian Peoples, was accompanied by Shafie Noor, director general of the paper NUSANTARA of the United Malays National Organizations (UMNO), the ruling party of Malaysia. Speaking to his guests, Chairman Vo Van Kiet expressed satisfaction at the recent development in many fields in the Vietnamese and Malaysian relations, he valued highly the results of the exchanges of visits between Vietnamese and Malaysian leaders, journalists, socialists, social and cultural activists, artistes and businessmen, and expressed his belief that those visits will be increased for the benefit and friendship of the two peoples.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet affirmed that Vietnam was desirous of, and attaches special importance to, the establishment of friendly relations with its neighbours and other countries in the region. That will absolutely not affect a third country and other regions, on the contrary it will create more conditions for broadening the relations between Vietnam and other countries.

Earlier the delegation visited the Ho Chi Minh Museum, and the late president's home and office.

It had a working session with Trinh Ngoc Thai, president of the Vietnam AAPSO [Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization] Committee. They exchanged views on how to strengthen the relations between the two committees. The BERNAMA delegation also had a working session with Phan Quang, secrtary general of the Vietnam Journalists' Association. In his capacity as vice president of the Press Foundation of Asia, Chairman Mazlan Nordin suggested that the Vietnam Journalists' Association should join that organization.

While in Ho Chi Minh City, the delegation called at the VNA office, the daily SAIGON GIAIPHONG, and some cultural and economic establishments. Vo Tran Chi, secretary of the party committee of Ho Chi Minh City received the Malaysian guests.

The delegation also called on General Vo Nguyen Giap and Tran Hoan, minister of culture, information and sports.

Also today VNA General Director Do Huong and Chairman Mazlan Nordin signed an agreement on information exchanges and professional cooperation between the two agencies for the 1991-93 period.

Malaysian Ambassador to Vietnam N. Parameswaran and Consul General in Ho Chi Minh City Abdul Katiff Awang participated in the delegation's activities.

## Vo Van Kiet Attends Party Organization Congress

*BK1509052091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[From the daily press review program]

[Text] NHAN DAN today, 13 September, carries on page three, a statement by Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet delivered at the recent second round party organization congress of Minh Hai Province. The statement raised some issues related to the social and scientific-technological activities and cadre-related task.

The chairman urged that the time is ripe to change the work style of cadres at various echelons, especially those in provinces and districts. They should closely monitor and firmly grasp the situation in villages by paying frequent visits to these places so as to effectively resolve concrete issues related to production and the people's daily lives.

He said that leading cadres of the provincial party organizations and committees must be present in localities facing acute difficulties to help resolve their problems. This is because cadres that are newly assigned to various villages, though they work with enthusiastic spirits, lack experience. For families entitled to social welfare assistance, more attention should be paid to assist them by the people, army, and mass organizations, said the chairman, citing an early September campaign launched by cadres of various authorized sectors to help people in villages.

The Council of Ministers chairman expressed the hope that by making frequent visits to people in localities, cadres of various echelons and sectors will be able to change their work style. The provincial party committees, sectors, and mass organizations should hold discussions to find measures to implement resolutions of the provincial party organization congress while providing guidance for the lower echelons.

## General Doan Khue Attends Military Congress

*BK1609101791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] The Fourth Military Region held its second round party organization congress during 10-12 September. Working in a spirit of urgency, seriousness, and responsibility, the congress scored a splendid success.

Comrade General Doan Khue, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the party Central Committee Military Commission, and minister of national defense, attended the congress.

After carefully listening to viewpoints expressed by delegates to the congress, Comrade Doan Khue asserted achievements scored by the army and people in the region during the 1986-90 five-year period. He stressed that in the present situation all party members in the region must strive to uphold the spirit of self-sufficiency, firmly grasp and apply principles of the Seventh CPV Congress resolution to the daily life; and satisfactorily carry out tasks in defense of the fatherland, socialism, the party, Marxism-Leninism, and Ho Chi Minh's thought. Comrade Doan Khue also presented useful ideas for the party building task in the new situation.

## Army Corps Holds Party Congress

*BK1409135191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 12 Sep 91*

[Report by Correspondent Hung Tan—read by announcer]

[Text] The Tay Nguyen Army Corps held its fourth second-round party organization congress on 30 and 31 August.

Attending the congress were 185 delegates representing 14 party organizations subordinate to the army corps' party organization.

Before they attended the congress, delegates of every relevant party organization studied and discussed the resolution of the Seventh Party Congress, Resolution No. 01 of the party Central Committee's Military Commission on the military tasks for the five-year 1991-95 period, and a draft resolution of the army corps's fourth party organization congress.

The congress had the honor of welcoming Senior General Doan Khue, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; and those comrades representing the office of the party Central Committee and the Political General Department who came to attend the congress.

Also present was Comrade Nguyen Van Dung, member of the party Central Commitee and secretary of the Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provincial Party Committee, who gave a welcoming speech.

After hearing a draft report reviewing the leadership activities of the army corps' party organization in its 1986-90 term of office as well as the orientation and tasks for its 1991-95 term of office, the congress concentrated on holding various discussions. After listening to the views of 17 participatants, the congress unanimously noted that over the past 5 years, cadres, combatants, party members, and youth union members in the army corps have carried out the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress and the resolution of the army corps' third party organization congress amid a highly complex political situation in the world. Initiated by the Sixth National Party Congress, the renovation undertaking of our people have scored initial, yet very important, successes. These results have, however, not been steady enough as the country has yet to be free from an economic crisis.

As required by the cause of national construction and defense, the army corps has been moved from the Viet Bac region to the Central Highlands. Basically, the army corps has thus far been able to stabilize various aspects of its everyday life. Yet difficulties arising in its new strategic area of activity such as inclement weather, having to live far apart from their rear base and families, poor materials and spiritual lives, and an inappropriate welfare policy are complex problems that have had a great impact on the army corp's work performance. Thanks to their efforts to keep themselves abreast of the party's renovative line and their army corp's political task, various party committee echelons from the army corps headquarters to its party chapters have been able to lead their units toward implementing various key political tasks in a gradual and successful fashion.

A salient feature of the past 5 years is that the army corps has successfully completed its historic troop movement from the Viet Bac region to the Central Highlands with all the requirements attained, such as quick movement, safe arrival at destination with full personnel, and strict observance of discipline in movement. After its arrival, the corps has promptly stabilized the situation of its units to suit its new requirements and tasks. It has highly devoted its mind and energy to building troop barracks and engaging in economic construction and has succeeded in creating a huge material base valued at tens of billions of dong. It has firmly maintained its traditional pattern of combat-readiness training and study, and has always ensured the availability of its technical equipment for combat-readiness training.

Apart from the above positive aspect, the army corps has continued to display many shortcomings. For example, its militancy and its combat-readiness capability are still limited; its training quality is not high enough; and its training programs and methods are not practical and suited to the tasks required. Troop management and control of discipline continue to be regarded as weak. The number of military deserters is still large. The annual figure of military deserters recorded in the past 5 years was 14.10 percent. Serious cases of the violation of discipline remain unchecked while minor cases continue to occur. Given its unit-building requirements as a regular and mobile army corps, the army corps still has many things to do. Its management of material, logistics, and technical-material bases, including those allocated by higher echelons and those self-acquired, is not closely guided and organized and is fraught with loopholes, leading to losses, corruption, and the like.

Despite the army corps' efforts to stabilize its troops ideologically, the results obtained are not good enough and the methods taken are not drastic enough. Therefore, the thinking of its troops has been unable in certain aspects to catch up with the situation as they have at times shown a lack of confidence in the implementation of the party line, thus adversely affecting the army corps' work performance.

The reason for the above situation is that the conception that party committee echelons have about party building has at times been inappropriate. The relationship between leadership and command has, in some areas and at certain echelons, not been satisfactorily resolved, and there has been a failure to link unit building with party building. A segment of party cades and members holding party committee positions have not set good examples in their thoughts, actions, and lifestyles, thus eroding the confidence of people in party organizations of various units and limiting the results of work.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Doan Khue, on behalf of the party Central Political Bureau and the party Central Committee's Military Commission, praised the performance of cadres and combatants of the army corps over the past 5 years and pointed out residual shortcomings to be overcome.

After reviewing the general developments of the situation at home and abroad, the comrade urged the army corps party organization to concentrate on solving key problems, overcoming shortcomings, and providing guidance for the army corps so it can become strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally, with a high mobility in combat, and ready to accept all assigned missions.

Based on the nature of its tasks, its revolutionary requirements, and the reasons for its past strong points and weaknesses, the congress discussed and unanimously set forth the four major tasks to be carried out by the army corps, which consist of:

1. Concentrating on improving its fighting capability and training quality in such a way as to suit its functions and tasks and its existing equipment, satisfactorily training troops on military regulations, exercising good control and discipline over troops, and meeting the requirements and tasks of the army corps.

2. With the use of effective measures, ensuring the welfare of troops in the areas of food, lodging, medical treatment, and other material and spritual needs, opposing corruption and wastage, and positively engaging in self-sufficiency in farm production to improve the living conditions of the troops.

3. Satisfactorily managing material bases, positively taking the initiative in carrying out equipment maintenance and repair work, overcoming difficulties in maintaining technical standards to meet requirements for training and combat readiness under all circumstances.

4. Continuing to improve the working class-based viewpoints and platform of the troops, trying to enable cadres and combatants to acquire a firm ideological stance so they can persist in their socialist goal, satisfactorily implementing all the policies and lines of the party and the state, and being ready to accept and fulfill all their assigned missions.

The congress also elected a new party organization executive committee [of the army corps] in a high spirit of unity and democratic centralism. In only one attempt, the congress succeeded in electing the new party organization executive committee, comprising 11 comrades who are exemplary party members with good leadership skills, symbolic of the willpower and strength of the army corps party organization.

After two days of intensive work with a high sense of responsibility, reflective of a high level of militancy, the fourth second-round party organization congress of the Tay Nguyen Army Corps concluded successfully.

## Army Paper Stresses Significance of Ideology

*BK1309132991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[From the daily press review program]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today, 13 September, carries an article by Le Hue on the pressing task in training troops of the Vietnam People's Army. The article says: Political and ideological level of the army is a decisive factor determining its strength and victory. As a result, in training and producing a seasoned army, we should not concentrate only on the military, technical, and strategic fields, but should also pay attention to enhancing the political and ideological knowledge of troops. The political and ideological level of troops will significantly help them to understand the objectives of socialism and the Vietnamese revolution, realize situations and difficulties in advancing toward a socialist society, and understand the strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland being carried out by our entire party and people at present.

## Phan Van Khai Attends Finance Conference

*BK1409092391 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] From 11 to 13 September, the Finance Ministry held a financial conference of northern provinces in Hanoi to review the collection of budgetary revenues over the past eigth months, to discuss measures to perform the same task in the last four months of the year and to implement some new financial tasks.

Phan Van Khai, Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers' standing committee, presided over the conference. Since the beginning of the year, owing to the renovation process results and the many measures actively taken by the state to change the orientation of financial operations, the economy of our country has suffered less disturbances and has stabilized in several respects. Some spearhead industrial and service sectors have developed well. Yet there still are major imbalances in the finance of our country. Inflation remains high, and the budgetary overdraft is still large.

As for the collection of budgetary revenues, many sectors and localities have begun applying the new tax laws and orders to increase the internal revenues that account for 92.6 percent of the total budgetary revenues. Apart from the positive aspects, the collection of budgetary revenues has not met the need for expenses. Close leadership over some areas and localities is still lacking, leading to major shortfalls. Some ambiguities are still found in taxation laws and orders, and they should be remedied.

In the past eight months, revenues from state-owned enterprises accounted for 54.9 percent of the total internal revenues. Meanwhile, the revenues from non-state enterprises equaled only one-third of those collected from state-owned enterprises. There are still about 300,000 households that have not been registered for tax collection. While shortfalls in tax collection still prevail, taxes owed by localities keep accumulating to hundreds of billions of dong, especially the export-import taxes.

From now to the end of the year, we will still have to fulfill the outstanding 55.5 percent of the budgetary revenues estimate already approved at the National Assembly by relying mainly on the collection of internal revenues.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Phan Van Khai stressed that increasing the budgetary revenues to ensure the fulfilment of planned expenses is the important and urgent political task of all party committees and the administration from now until the end of the year. The finance sector, especially the taxation sector, should quickly renovate its tasks and perfect its organization from the central down to primary installations to ensure correct, adequate amd fair collection of all taxes.

The conferees also studied and debated the pressing financial issues in the new situation, such as the anti-inflation project and measures to control increases in prices of gold and US dollars, and to administer the assets of state-owned enterprises, agencies and mass organizations.

## Do Muoi Meets City's Intellectuals

*BK1409094991 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] During a working visit to the southern provinces, Comrade Do Muoi, General Secretary of the party central committee, cordially met with nearly 100 delegates of Ho Chi Minh city intelligentsia.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Dao Duy Tung, member of the Political Bureau and the Party Central Committee's Standing Committee; Vo Tran Chi, Political Bureau member and secretary of Ho Chi Minh City party committee; and Truong My Hoa, Party Central Committee secretary.

On behalf of the party and state, the secretary general cited the great merits of Vietnamese intelligentsia, including Ho Chi Minh City intellectuals, who have contributed to national liberation, defense, and construction. He elaborated: Recently, faced with the complex situation in the world and serious difficulties in the country, you, intellectuals, have always persisted in working arduously and devotedly, contributing to the stabilization of the socio-political situation and actively participating in the country's renovation process. Recently, you enthusiastically contributed your valuable views to the documents presented at the Seventh Party Congress.

The general secretary asserted that our party and state have always treasured intellectuals and have pointed candidly to the shortcomings in training and employment of the intellectual force, as well as in remunerating them and caring for their livelihood.

Dealing with the task of socioeconomic development along the guideline set forth by the Seventh Party Congress, the general secretary said: With the outstanding progress of science and technology, intellectuals have become direct production forces. Workers and peasants must also raise the level of their knowledge to gradually become intellectuals so as to assume the historical tasks of today's era. Without a strong contingent of competent intellectuals of good calibre to solve problems and without any action to gradually intellectualize workers and peasants, it will be impossible to build socialism. To sum up, socialist construction requires that the worker-peasant-intellectual alliance be consolidated and strengthened as prescribed in the Seventh Party Congress resolution.

Comrade Do Muoi clearly pointed out: The party and state both at central and local levels must attentively alleviate difficulties for intellectuals, especially the leading progressive ones. He also expressed the deep concern of our party leadership over the worries of large numbers of cadres, party members and people, including intellectuals, about the complex, fast-changing international situation and the impact of this situation on the implementation of the Seventh Party Congress resolution on our country.

He stressed: The situation is rife with difficulties for time ahead. We must uphold self-reliance in carrying out our national defense and construction tasks. Moreover, we are advocating the policy of expanding international cooperation with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and respect for each other's sovereignty. The traditions of our ancestors' national construction and defense over thousands of years, and the traditions of the decades-long resistance struggle for national salvation permit us to be sure that our nation will certainly advance by relying mainly on its own strength. We have been doing so thus far, and we will be doing so henceforth. He then urged that to implement this line, we should strengthen the unity of all the people and party members, together with international solidarity; and then win the support of all forces and use all available capabilities, directing them toward making the people prosperous and the country strong as it advances to socialism. We must implement most satisfactorily Uncle Ho's teaching of solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity, success, success, great success!

The intelligentsia of our country as a whole and of Ho Chi Minh City in particular must also strengthen solidarity among intellectuals at home and with intellectuals abroad, inside and outside the party, and must cooperate closely with one another for the common cause.

Concluding his address, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi wished good health to all the intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City, and hoped that they would continually develop the glorious traditions of the nation and make even more contributions to national construction and defense.

## Vo Chi Cong's Letter to Army Weaponry Sector

*BK1609113191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong's letter to officers and combatants of the Army Weaponry Sector on its 40th founding anniversary—dated 15 September]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the commemoration of the 40th founding anniversary of the Army Weaponry Sector, 16 September 1951-16 September 1991, on behalf of the party and state, I convey my warm greetings to all officers, combatants, specialized military personnel, national defense workers, wounded and sick soldiers, families of the fallen soldiers, and retirees of the Army Weaponry Sector.

During the past 40 years—under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and esteemed beloved President Ho Chi Minh and with assistance from party organizations, administrative agencies, and people in localities—generations of officers, combatants, specialized military personnel, and national defense workers of the Army Weaponry Sector have clearly manifested their loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the party and nation. You comrades have highly upheld the revolutionary heroism and determined-to-win impetus in the spirit of enthusiasm, courage, self-sufficiency, enduring hardship, and overcoming difficulties while striving to fulfill your construction and combat duties and ensuring combat-supporting activities.

The Army Weaponry Sector has scored many achievements and has, together with the other armed forces, contributed appropriately to the cause of national liberation and unification, building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and fulfilling international obligations. Your comrades' military exploits and achievements have greatly contributed to developing and strengthening the heroic Vietnam People's Army's [VPA] glorious tradition.

On this occasion, I would like to commend the Army Weaponry Sector for its achievements during the past 40 years and extend my thanks to other sectors, localities, and countrymen throughout the country for their solidarity, cooperation, and assistance extended to the Army Weaponry Sector to fulfill its assigned tasks.

Dear comrades, to triumphantly implement the Seventh CPV Congress resolution and to meet the requirements of the nation's comprehensive renovation undertaking, the Army Weaponry Sector must firmly grasp and seriously implement all lines and policies of the party and state. I hope that you comrades will bring the gained achievements into full play, strive to enhance the revolutionary ethics, firmly maintain discipline and vigilance, uphold the spirit of unity and self-sufficiency, overcome all difficulties, and satisfactorily ensure the technical maintenance of weapons, thereby effectively serving combat and combat-readiness activities. The Army Weponry Sector must continue to implement esteemed beloved Uncle Ho's teaching: Weapons are valuable assets of the people and combatants and as a result, efforts must be made to satisfactorily maintain them for supply to the army in order to defeat the enemies, thereby contributing—together with the entire party, people, and armed forces—to firmly building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

I wish you comrades good health and progress.

My cordial and determined-to-win salutations to all.

[Signed] Vo Chi Cong

### Qui Nhon City Police Crack Down on Drugs

*BK1409085591 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] The scourge of heroin and other narcotics addiction in Qui Nhon City has recently become more serious. On 28 August 1991, the Binh Dinh provincial police coordinated with various sectors of public health and labor, war invalids, and social welfare to conduct a mop-up drive against this social evil.

During the first stage of the drive, 26 of the 150 heroin addicts in the province were arrested. Most of these addicts live in public places such as public parks, markets, and bus terminals. Even though most of them are of working ages, they can no longer earn their own living just because of drug addiction. They must resort to begging and stealing. Many of them are affected by contagious diseases because their body' immunization system is no longer effective.

In 1990 alone, nine heroin addicts died in public places. No sooner had they been picked up than they received medical examinations by public health agencies and their medical records were established. The labor, war invalids, and social welfare sector has received and sent them to rehabilitation and labor education centers.

The police of Binh Dinh province also cracked down on brothels engaged in heroin trafficking. In the brothel at No. 311 on Tran Hung Dao street, Qui Nhon City, the police impounded 0.4 ounces of opium and seven reams of paper impregnated with opium for addicts to hold in their mouth, and many other tools for dealing in narcotics. The police also arrrested red-handed Nguyen Thi Hien, who was injecting a drug for addicts, and confiscated some liquid opium. These are only two of the 14 drug traffickers between provinces and within the province. Most of them have not been dealt with because functional agencies have met with difficulties in coordinating their struggle against the evil.

As yet, the state has not enacted any official legal documents to deal with heroin and other drug addiction to enable the police to struggle effectively against the evil. Moreover, the tribunal has dealt with drug trafficking very lightly, thus posing no effective deterrent to recidivists. This is also a factor which allows drug addiction to go on, making it difficult to eradicate it. May this evil be promptly dealt with by the state.

### Paper Appraises Ho Chi Minh City's Achievement

*BK1609112991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[From the daily press review program]

[Text] The paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG today, 14 September, carries an article by Pham Minh Duc entitled: Ho Chi Minh City's Economy During the Past Five Years. The author says: With pride at being named after President Ho Chi Minh and implementing its fourth party organization congress resolution, Ho Chi Minh City has renovated its economic and production structures as well as its management mechanism. The city has achieved a general balance of factors concerning production, service, circulation of goods, export-import, and tourism, thus creating interrelationships between these factors to develop further in a unified social market system.

After five years of ordeal and struggle, the city's economy has accounted for 32 percent of the gross industrial output value, 33 percent of total budget revenue, 19 percent of the gross social product, and 18 percent of the national income.

The author concluded: Now that the platform for national construction in the transition period to socialism and the strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development until the year 2000 have been asserted by the Seventh Communist Party of Vietnam Congress, reality is demanding that the fifth party organization congress of the city formulate correct orientations and take appropriate measures and proper steps to firmly achieve targets set for various agencies from the lower to higher levels in implementing and perfecting the renovation undertaking.

## VNA Describes Flooding in Mekong River Delta

*BK1509065891 Hanoi VNA in English 0548 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 15—The biggest floods since 1978 have hit the Mekong River delta over the past few days, killing 17 people, threatening to damage 70,000 hectares of rice and 40,000 hectares of orchard in the country's biggest rice growing area.

At 7:00 A.M. Sept 13, the water level in Tan Chau, An Giang Province, was 4.79 metres, in Moc Hoa, Long An Province, 3.47 metres, though the water in Mekong River upper basin has recedes, the weather forecast said, the water level in its lower basin is increasing in the coming days. In Tan Chau flood water is estimated at between 10 and 20 centimetres higher than the 1978 figure.

Initial reports said 10 deaths in Dong Thap, six in An Giang and one in Long An, the three provinces worst striken by the floods. In Dong Thap alone 14.200 people needed relief food. Inter-provincial routes in Dong Thap and An Giang were submerged, and two bridges in An Giang were broken down.

The local authorities are taking urgent measures to provide relief to the victims, and move 10.000 families to safe area.

## Rice Mills in Mekong Delta Deregulated

*BK1509153591 Hanoi VNA in English 1426 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 15—Seventy-two of the more than 100 rice mills in the Mekong River delta province of Hau Giang nationalised during the industrial and trade socialist transformation campaign following the liberation of south Vietnam in 1975 have been returned to their former owners.

The former owners or their relatives immediately invested in repairing the mills and buying new equipment.

Huynh Sung, 27, son of the former owner of the Ham Thuan Mill who has died, said that besides repairing the storehouse and material yard, he had put 20 million dong in upgrading the husking system. His mill is operating smoothly and his customers include many state-run rice exporters.

Mr. Thi Khai, 60, of the Hoa (Chinese) ethnicity, owner of the Can Hung Mill in Soc Trang district, said he was confident his mill would prosper with the new economic policy. Mr Khai runs the mill together with one of his sons. They hire only three workers.

## Australia

### Call for UN Intervention in Yugoslavia Renewed

*BK1709101691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Sydney, Sept 17 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has renewed his call for United Nations intervention in the Yugoslavia conflict if current European peace efforts fail.

Hawke told journalists on Monday that European negotiators were trying their hardest but the evidence was of increasing difficulty in achieving peace through that avenue.

"The Europeans ought to have the chance of producing peace and if they couldn't, then we would have a look at the United Nations," he said.

"If the view comes to prevail that peace can't be brought by the efforts of the Europeans—who are obviously trying their very, very best—then I believe the U.N. will have to look at it."

Hawke said the Australian delegation at the United Nations was keeping in constant contact with other nations over the issue.

Opposition foreign affairs spokesman Robert Hill said Tuesday Hawke must live up to his undertaking of three weeks ago to seek U.N. intervention.

"It is time Mr. Hawke lived up to his undertaking and made real moves to seek U.N. intervention in the conflict," Hill said.

### Russia To Get Australian Sheep in Barter Deal

*BK1409084291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0624 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Perth, Australia, Sept 14 (AFP)—Up to 10 million Australian sheep are to be shipped to Russia every year under an innovative barter deal announced here Saturday.

A director of Western Australian-based company Farmex, James Ferguson, said he had signed a joint venture contract in Russia recently.

The first Russian ship is to arrive off Western Australia early next year, he said, adding that it would be a converted whaler equipped with holding pens and slaughterhouse.

Sheep will be slaughtered offshore in international waters, after which the carcases will be chilled and frozen for the voyage to Russia, Ferguson said.

The system will circumvent Australian labor costs and export inspection fees, he said, adding it was hoped that three converted whalers would operate between Russia and Australia by the end of next year.

The long-term plan involves 10 ships carrying up to 10 million animals per year, he said.

The Russian republic will pay for the sheep with oil, petroleum products, timber, fish, sulphur and aircraft.

### Embassy in Malaysia Said Involved in 'Racket'

*BK1409045091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 14 Sep 91*

[Text] Canberra, Sept 14 (AFP)—Locally hired staff at the Australian High Commission in Malaysia helped supply prostitutes to Australian brothels, immigration officials said here Saturday.

Officials said two employees at the high commission in Kuala Lumpur were bribed by a Malaysian syndicate to issue visitors' visas to the women. The employees had since been sacked, they said.

Officials from the immigration department had told a Senate committee that at least 117 women received visas and were then sent to work as prostitutes in Australia.

The racket was discovered about six months ago when high commission officials noticed an upsurge in the number of visa applications from young Malaysian women.

"People became suspicious when there was a significant increase in the number of women wanting to visit Australia," an department spokesman said, adding that as a result of an investigation, visas were cancelled and police in Australia were informed.

According to the department, all 117 of the women had been accounted for after raids on several brothels by police.

Thirty-eight women were detected trying to enter Australia, 27 were discovered working in brothels and had been deported, 24 had been subjected to compliance action and the remaining 28 visas had been cancelled, the department said.

### Work of Electronic Warfare Support Unit Viewed

*BK1609101291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0803 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Australia's military takes a major step into the world of electronic warfare today. The defense minister, Senator Robert Ray, is visiting Salisbury in South Australia to formally open the new facilities for the Air Force's Electronic Warfare Operational Support unit. The heavily guarded unit is in the Defense Science and Technology Complex next to the air base which houses the Maritime Reconnaissance Squadron. Foreign affairs and defense correspondent Graeme Dobell reports on the work the unit will be doing.

[Begin Dobell recording] The United States Air Force did not just send hundreds of planes to the Gulf war, it sent hundreds of computers as well, and the new Electronic Warfare Support Unit is an Australian acknowledgement of the way the computer has changed battle. The large windowless building costs $6 million [currency not further specified] to construct and it already has $5 million worth of computer gear with more on the way. It has a large slice known as a tempest area—a reference to the storm of electronic signals generated by all that equipment. The area is sealed off so that nobody outside the building can indulge in a computer version of eavesdropping.

The electronic warfare unit is next to the Royal Australian Air Force base, Edinburgh—home of the 19 Orion aircraft that conduct long range patrols out into the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The unit provides the training and the software for the new electronic systems being loaded into some of the Orions. Now they are able to detect the presence of ship radars, and using a form of fingerprinting, identify individual ships. The support unit will also work on improving the electronic warfare systems on the FA-18 fighters that counter radar guiding missiles towards the planes.

Such information and much else from the Defense Intelligence Organization are going to what is described as the first integrated electronic warfare intelligence database in Australia. That computer brain with its growing store of defense intelligence is one of the reasons the electronic warfare unit will eventually be linked directly to forward bases in operational forces.

The need for direct communications from the electronic headquarters to those doing the fighting is one of the lessons drawn from the British experience in the Falklands in 1982 and the Arab-Isareli wars. Going further back into history, it is argued that Australia may have lost one or two of its Canberra bombers over Vietnam because they did not carry protection systems against the Soviet missiles supplied to North Vietnam. [end recording]

### Wheat Farmers: Survival Depends on Asian Market

*BK1509033691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0304 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[By Robert Holloway]

[Text] Canberra, Sept 15 (AFP)—Trapped in a trade war between the European Community (EC) and the United States, Australian wheat farmers say their survival depends on export markets in Southeast Asia.

"Some people are prepared to write our industry off," Andrew Inglis, president of the Grains Council said here this week.

"That is totally unrealistic. I'm sure that with our regional advantage in some Southeast Asian markets we shall continue to survive, even in the worst scenarios." The situation is already grim.

With the EC and the United States using export subsidies to invade each other's markets, many of Australia's 45,000 wheat growers cannot afford to plant.

The Australian Wheat Board (AWB), which markets the crop overseas, forecasts a price of 130 Australian dollars (101 U.S.) a tonne for Australian Standard White Wheat, but Inglis said farmers need about 150 dollars (117 U.S.) to make a profit.

The AWB has put the 1991-92 harvest at 10.6 million tonnes, its lowest since the drought of 1982-83 and well below the average 15.5 million tonnes of the 1980s.

This will leave barely seven million tonnes for export, cutting deep into earnings which reached 2,109 million dollars (1,645 million U.S.) last year. Worse still, with interest rates among the highest in the industrialised world, few can move out of farming or into other crops.

"The industry is so depressed it is very difficult to sell farm properties," Inglis said. "A large number of farmers are being maintained on their properties by the banks."

While it is "not particularly difficult to switch from one cereal to another, most farmers are already growing a mix."

Inglis, who grows field peas alongside wheat on his South Australian farm, explained that "the biggest problem with growing consecutive crops of the same family is disease." But other crops are less profitable and "relatively small in volume, particularly grain legumes and oilseeds."

Wheat, he said, "is the backbone of the grain industry; if it becomes uneconomic to produce wheat, it makes the whole farming operation unviable."

A switch to different kinds of produce, such as rice, is too expensive because different kinds of harvesting equipment are needed, he said. And while Australian farmers are more fortunate than their Canadian counterparts because "we have livestock alternatives," he said, "unfortunately, there has been a collapse in the wool industry and it is not profitable to run sheep."

Interviewed on the eve of the resumption of talks in Geneva on the Uruguay Round, Inglis conceded that Australia had little more than "moral right" on its side in its opposition to export subsidies.

"Clearly we cannot match the economic strength of the U.S. or the E.C.," he said.

Australia and the 13 other members of the Cairns Group of food-exporting countries are insisting on agreement on agriculture as a condition for a conclusion to the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Earlier, Inglis had told delegates to the Grains 2000 conference here that "as victims of an uncertain and corrupted world grain market our prospects depend greatly on changes on the world stage."

Asked how the development of a free market in Ukraine would change matters, he replied: "In the longer term the Soviet Union has the potential to become self-sufficient. Eastern Europe is close to that now; we don't see Eastern Europe as a significant market. Our future lies in Asia."

## French Polynesia

### Environment Minister Resigns From Cabinet

*BK1309052891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 13 Sep 91*

[Text] Papeete, Sept 13 (AFP) - French Polynesia's minister for environment, development, land transport and quality of life, Pierre Dehors, announced Thursday he had resigned from the cabinet.

Dehors told journalists here that he had handed his resignation to President Gaston Flosse.

The move followed a cabinet reshuffle and the creation of a new ruling majority Wednesday, after Flosse's Tahoeraa Huiraatira Party joined with the Here Aia Party led by Flosse's former adversary and Papeete Mayor Jean Juventin.

At the same time the cabinet was expanded from eight ministerial posts to 10. Dehors was the only cabinet minister of the new Aia Api party, led by Territorial Assembly President Emile Vernaudon.

The outgoing minister's portfolio will not be reassigned, officials said, reducing the number of cabinet posts to nine.

## Tonga

### MP's Accuse New Zealand of 'Taking Advantage'

*BK1609124391 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, Sept 16 (AFP)—Tongan MPs have launched a verbal attack on New Zealand accusing it of taking advantage of the kingdom "for your pleasure."

Members of Tonga's Legislative Assembly told visiting New Zealand Immigration Minister Bill Birch in a statement that the relationship was no longer "based on kinship but on power, the power of wealth."

Birch visited Tonga last week to explain how New Zealand planned to handle 4,000 Tongan immigration overstayers here. The text of the MPs' reply was made available here Monday.

Immigration issues between New Zealand and Tonga and Western Samoa in particular, have always been sensitive both here and in the islands. About 7,000 Western Samoans also overstay here.

Birch has been trying to negotiate a settlement but has not received a warm welcome. Both nations are reluctant to take back overstayers because their economies are frail and there are no jobs.

The Tongan statement stressed that New Zealand's minority indigenous race, the Maori, are Polynesian like Tongans.

It said Tonga and New Zealand had a certain affinity but that the march of civilisation had brought "new people and new technology to Aotearoa (the Maori name for New Zealand)." This had divorced Maori and Tongan with the new emphasis in New Zealand being on individualism, rather than Polynesia's "kinship and community."

This appears to be a calculated insult toward New Zealand where the official line is that Maori culture has not been suppressed by the majority white culture.

The MPs said New Zealand's relationship with Tonga was based on power with Tongans becoming New Zealand's casual labour supply.

"In our efforts to be accommodating...we seemingly have made ourselves available for your pleasure," the statement said. "And in this illicit love affair is it too much for some of us to seek refuge in your garage, eat the crumbs from your table and weed your garden for you."

The statement called for New Zealand to ensure human rights were not violated in immigration moves, pointing out that many of them had contributed to the economic development of both New Zealand and Tonga. It said only Tongans with criminal convictions should be deported from New Zealand.

## Vanuatu

### Ousted Leader Expected To Form New Party

*BK1609102091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Vanuatu's sacked Prime Minister Father Walter Lini is widely expected to announce a new political party. Our Pacific correspondent Eleanor Reddin reports that the new party is expected to be known as the Vanuatu National United Party with its flag similar to that of the Vanua'aku party.

The new party is made up of former Vanua'aku party members loyal to the ousted leader. Father Lini lost a no-confidence vote in parliament just over a week ago. The Vanua'aku party split in early August and both factions had been calling themselves the Vanua'aku party.